

ILO, Facing U.S. Threat, Hits 25 Nations on Worker Rights

GENEVA, June 21 (UPI).—Faced by a U.S. threat to withdraw its membership, the International Labor Organization has repudiated a record number of member states for failing to comply fully or at all with worldwide conventions designed to protect workers' rights.

The so-called blacklist was drawn up by the Committee on Application of Standards at the annual ILO Assembly now under way.

Twenty-five member governments are taken to task for violating conventions on forced labor, freedom of association and other basic rights.

Washington threatened last November to withdraw from the ILO in two years unless the UN organization stopped applying double standards under which it was criticizing shortcomings in Western nations but ignoring human-rights violations in totalitarian states.

The 25 nations cited in the committee report to the ILO Assembly do not include one Western industrialized country.

ILO officials said the extent of the new blacklist, which comprises a "special list" of serious offenders and "special paragraphs" on other governments, should not be directly linked to the U.S. withdrawal notice.

"But the list of special paragraphs has never been as extensive as this year," said Klaus Samson, the British director of the ILO's branch on the application of standards.

The meeting was "noteworthy for the willingness of governments to engage in a full and frank discussion," Mr. Samson said. "In the past, governments failed to appear to answer complaints but this time they came prepared to explain their position."

A record total of 76 government delegates participated in the session, he added.

Burma and Chile were considered the worst violators of ILO conventions—the Burmese for failing to guarantee freedom of association for workers and Chile for practicing discrimination in employment.

They went on the "special list" together with countries which failed to report on their application of various other conventions—Laos, Costa Rica, Iraq, Niger, Zambia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Somalia, Tanzania, Haiti, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Guinea, Malawi and Upper Volta.

Most interest centered on the "special paragraphs," however. They included passages that:

• Urged the Soviet Union to eliminate "the uncertainty in regard to the right of members of collective farms freely to terminate their membership by unilateral decision, subject only to a reasonable notice."

• Rejected an Indonesian government letter answering charges that it has been using forced labor by political prisoners. After the rejection, the Indonesian government delegate consulted his capital and then pledged that Indonesia "will settle the matter by the end of 1978 through the trial or release of all remaining detainees."

ILO officials said this was a breakthrough.

• Rejected Tanzania's explanation concerning the use of forced labor, calling them "not satisfactory" and telling Tanzania to provide full details next year.

• Told Liberia to bring its domestic legislation into conformity with conventions prohibiting forced labor, permitting freedom of association and abolishing penal sanctions.

• Told Ethiopia to apply the freedom-of-association convention.

• Told Paraguay that its letter rejecting complaints about its treatment of native populations was insufficient and asked for full details next year.

• Told Uganda that it may not renounce the 1957 forced-labor convention until 1978.

Commercial pilots walked out yesterday morning, claiming that the use of French in flight control was a hazard to air safety.

A federal court judge ordered a return to work by the pilots early this morning, but Air Canada, the nation's major domestic carrier, said the majority of its pilots had failed to return to duty.

The controllers failed to show up for work today despite an injunction issued Saturday barring any such walkout.

Daughter of Envoy Stabbed in Quebec

QUEBEC CITY, June 21 (Reuters).—The 17-year-old daughter of Zaire's ambassador to Canada is in critical condition after being stabbed 17 times in her university dormitory on Friday.

A hospital spokesman said today Marthe Tsimbalanga had a lung removed yesterday and was in a coma. Franklin Ndiege Badi Banga, 28, a fellow student at Laval University, was charged with attempted murder on Saturday. The judge ordered a psychiatric examination.

Hotel Staff Takes Tip and Case Is Solved

LAHORE, Pakistan, June 21 (Reuters).—A ring belonging to the wife of the Swedish ambassador was recovered after police threatened to arrest all the room attendants of a luxury hotel where it was stolen last month.

But the identity of the thief remains a mystery.

Laure police today said they had given each of the room attendants an unsigned envelope and told them to drop the envelopes in a sealed box in an isolated part of the Intercontinental Hotel within 24 hours.

Unless one of the envelopes contained the stolen ring, they would all be arrested.

The threat worked and the \$10,000 ring has been returned to Swedish Ambassador Rane Nyström and his wife, June, in Islamabad.

Paris Asks EEC To Raise Price Props in Drought

LUXEMBOURG, June 21 (Reuters).—France warned today that its livestock farmers risked being stampeded into panic selling of their cattle because of the current drought and called for wider price support from the European Economic Community.

EEC officials said that France's Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet told other Common Market ministers here that the drought in France had hit his country's livestock sector particularly hard.

There is also concern for the sugar-beet and maize crops but it is too early to give precise estimates of the possible effect of the drought on them, he said.

He added that the spring-wheat harvest would be seriously affected by the lack of rain.

France is by far the EEC's biggest agricultural producer. It and Belgium are the countries most seriously affected by the lack of rain in recent weeks.

The situation in France is causing concern at the Common Market's headquarters. Next week the EEC Commission's farm commissioner, Pierre Lardinois, will inspect the worst-hit areas—Brittany and Normandy—at the French government's invitation.

Flights in Canada Still Disrupted

OTTAWA, June 21 (UPI).—Canada's air traffic was disrupted for the second day today despite two court rulings ordering air traffic controllers and pilots back to work.

Commercial pilots walked out yesterday morning, claiming that the use of French in flight control was a hazard to air safety.

A federal court judge ordered a return to work by the pilots early this morning, but Air Canada, the nation's major domestic carrier, said the majority of its pilots had failed to return to duty.

The controllers failed to show up for work today despite an injunction issued Saturday barring any such walkout.

Polish Shift On Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist rule here in war-torn Poland has been a disaster for housing, Gdansk and Wrocław.

Elsewhere, housing was nationalized and space per person rationed. The controllers failed to show up for work today despite an injunction issued Saturday barring any such walkout.

An official of the Warsaw Cooperative Housing Board said it has been decided gradually to increase the size of apartments and homes. It is state policy to facilitate purchase of larger homes so as to raise living standards.

The thousands of small box-flats built more than 20 years ago in crisis times would now be left for widows, students, couples without children and those with a monthly income of less than 1,000 zlotys, he said.

U.S. Poles returning to Poland to retire can obtain apartments immediately with hard-currency payments, the Warsaw board official declared.



OECD TALKS—Common Market delegation at OECD talks in Paris, opening yesterday, included, from left, Sir Christopher Soames, vice-president of the EEC Commission, François Ortoli, the president, and Adolphe de Baerdemaeker, the permanent envoy.

Assad's Disputes With Arabs Costly for Syria's Economy

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS, June 21 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's political differences with his fellow Arabs are putting a significant dent in one of his proudest accomplishments—the only recently booming economy.

After a major opening to the West—and Arab oil states investment—after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Mr. Assad's regime has suffered one economic setback after another since the start of the year. Major investment projects have been scaled down.

Syrian involvement in the Lebanese civil war is costing an estimated \$1 million a day, a considerable sum for a country of 7 million citizens whose per capita annual income hovers around \$400.

A dispute with the rival regime in Iraq has deprived Syria of \$3-a-barrel oil and the loss of pipeline transit rights on Iraqi crude pumped into the Mediterranean across Syria.

Between the foreign exchange drain of buying world-market oil at more than \$10 a barrel and the loss of transit rights, Syria's foreign exchange accounts are thought to be down about \$250 million on a yearly basis.

And as of Jan. 1, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other oil-rich states cut off the annual \$700-million subsidy given to Syria as a compensation state under arrangements reached at the 1974 Rabat Arab summit conference.

Reaction of Donors

The donors were reacting to Mr. Assad's violent denunciation of the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai disengagement deal which split the Arab world.

They were also reminding Mr. Assad that the subsidies and the \$500 million invested last year in Syria were conditioned on his quieting down in general—not just eschewing the old Syrian habit of singling them out for direct propaganda attacks.

Indeed, the Saudis and Kuwaitis do not have to spell out the clear message implied by their renewed invitation to Syria and Egypt to attend a reconciliation meeting now rescheduled for June 25.

Disclaimers to the contrary, the Syrian regime is well aware that finding a way to square the circle over the Sinai dispute is not just a matter of principle, as Damascus insists, but rather of dollars and cents.

Syria's economy is also bedeviled by a 20 to 30-per-cent annual inflation rate exacerbated by the presence of as many as 300,000 Lebanese refugees. Soviet debt repayments, which Mr. Assad revealed as amounting to \$328 million this year, provide further strain.

Devaluation

Taken together, these factors forced a minor devaluation of the Syrian pound, pegged down from \$3.5 to \$3.3.

Oddly, Syria's bureaucratic inefficiency and mismanagement may have proved a short-term advantage.

Inability to provide economic feasibility data blocked the disbursement of investment funds, but helped account for year-end reserves in the \$500-million to \$700-million range.

With imports in recent years outpacing exports by 2 to 1, analysts are convinced much of that nest egg has been spent.

Although the regime has been purposely vague, it seems obvious that many of the ambitious plans for a constant and rapid economic growth have been compromised for this year. World Bank analysts estimated last year's real growth at 14 per cent.

The effects on ordinary Syrians have been alleviated somewhat by \$130 million in subsidies for essential foodstuffs.

And the country has been blessed by heavy rainfall. Despite the problems, some

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad expressed limited support for the French proposal during his visit here last week.

U.S. Seeking Trade Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

Negative Reply

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said that the Communists had contributed to make the industrialized world as well, through "extensive mineral reserves," which could become "an important element in the global energy balance."

U.S. officials were extremely vague on how the Communists could be brought into assisting Third World development. But they replied negatively when asked if Washington might support Common participation in the North-South economic conference now under way in Paris.

Struggle for Control of City Council

Communists Await Victory in Rome

By Sam Gilbert

ROME, June 21 (UPI).—As the sweet closing notes of a boy soprano echoed in the medieval church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, the parish priest told the 200 Catholics assembled for mass of how Jesus had calmed an angry sea and asked his frightened disciples: "How is it that ye have no faith?"

This veiled message in reference to the Italian elections was the only one to come from the pulpit. But near the door of the church in central Rome, another priest urged two elderly women not to forget to vote.

He was selling copies of the Catholic daily *Avvenire*, in which the main headline called for a rejection of "totalitarian temptations."

"He won't come out and say it directly but he wants us to have faith, and thus do our duty and vote for the Christian Democrats," a middle-aged woman said as she left the church.

Confused Outlook

Outside, the residents of Trastevere, a low-income area where many intellectuals and students live, were debating over their meeting coffee and then moving on to the polls, where they were voting for the first new Rome government in five years, as well as for a new national Parliament.

Like many other Italians, they appeared confused over what the results of Italy's national elections would be. "But you can bet that on Tuesday Rome will be ours," said a man known as Nando, a disheveled Communist who was a newsstand in the piazza.

Although forecasts on the voting varied, Roman leftists felt they had good reason to believe that when the Rome votes were added up tomorrow, this capital city would be "red" for in last year's regional elections 54.3 per cent of the city's residents voted for the Communists and 24.2 per cent backed the Christian Democrats.

Rome is the only major city in mainland Italy that does not have a leftist municipal government.

If "Rome goes red"—and a respected opinion poll predicted in March that it will—the church will be even more embarrassed than the Christian Democrats," said an official of the Trastevere section of the Socialist party.

Confusion Rule

The Christian Democrats, who during the last five years have controlled 24 of the 80 seats in the City Council while the Communists held 21, have governed Rome in center-left or center-right coalitions for most of the last 30 years.

"But they bear most of the blame for the city's drastic conditions," said Stato Insolenti, an architect interviewed after he

Kurdish Revolt Said to Revive In Northern Iraq

GENEVA, June 21 (AP).—Fighting has flared up again between Kurdish guerrillas and Iraqi forces in mountainous northern Iraq near the borders with Iran, Turkey and Syria, a Kurdish spokesman said today.

At least 62 Iraqi soldiers have been killed so far in skirmishes in five areas last month and the fighting is gaining in scope, Sherif Vahid said. He added he had no information on the number of Kurdish victims.

He charged that about 300,000 Kurds have been deported to Arab regions in the south and accused the Baghdad government of planning to remove 700,000 more and replace them by Arabs.

Mr. Vahid has been the Kurdish rebellion's spokesman in Europe since 1961. He said he now represented the new leadership of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK), re-formed after World War II.

Gen. Mustafa Malik Barzani, leader of the DPK, went to Iraq and withdrew from politics last year. He said the DPK is based on Marxist principles and predicted a long guerrilla war—"very different from the static frontal war" under Gen. Barzani.

Loch Ness Front All Too Quiet

DRUMADROCHIT, Scotland, June 21 (AP).—The Loch Ness monster-hunting expedition announced today it was ending its weekly progress reports because there was no progress to report.

Charles Wyckoff, assistant expedition leader, said the first 18,000 frames of film shot by the expedition's underwater cameras had been processed and showed "precisely nothing."

"We are not discouraged but naturally we are disappointed," he said. "Neither Mr. Wyckoff or the expedition leader, Boston lawyer Robert Rines, has been meeting with the local press each Monday for the last three weeks to report on progress. Mr. Wyckoff said today's meeting would be the last."

Lovesick Elephant Goes on a Rampage

HYDERABAD, Pakistan, June 21 (Reuters).—A male elephant that had been denied the chance of mating in 32 years of captivity went on a rampage at a zoo here, smashing electricity pylons, trees and cages, according to officials.

The officials were quoted as saying they were arranging for the elephant to mate.

ed housing, that over 7,000 rooms are needed and it takes close to two years to build a new one. Mr. Insalera, a business but said he was for the Christian Democrats if they didn't really deliver. He said: "The country's left has got to be in Rome as it is in the

Do you realize the Rome city deficit is now at over a trillion (84.7 billion), that over 400,000 Romans live in illegally constructed

HELPING HANDS—Soldier and another young man help an elderly Roman woman to get to a polling station.



Cancer Studies Seek Links To Environment, Beer Intake

By Walter Sullivan

LYONS, (UPI).—A medical detective story of great potential importance in the fight against cancer is slowly unfolding but, while a mass of clues have been assembled, the final chapter remains to be written.

The problem under attack is why certain forms of cancer, such as those that arise in the esophagus, or food pipe, and the liver occur with extraordinary frequency in certain regions of the world but not in others.

The studies, conducted under the auspices of the International Agency for Research on Cancer here, are also assessing a suspicion that very heavy beer drinking may predispose men to cancer of the rectum and bowel.

That study involves 15,000 workers at the Carlsberg and Tuborg breweries in Copenhagen, and a large number at the Guinness brewery in Dublin.

The Dublin breweries were chosen to test the reaction to a stout, like the Guinness brew, differs from that of a lighter product.

Recent surveys in Asian areas of high incidence of liver cancer have supported earlier findings which suggest that the cause is a mold which forms on peanuts and other crops under hot, humid storage. The mold produces aflatoxins—substances thought to induce cancer.

Uncommon Forms

In some areas these otherwise uncommon forms of cancer are the chief cause of death. As the environmental roots are identified, it is hoped that the new knowledge will point to factors causing or partly responsible for cancer in a more general sense.

A variety of recent findings has indicated that environmental factors are critical.

It has been found, for example, that women of Japanese origin, after prolonged residence in the United States, develop breast cancer about as often as U.S. white women, while in Japan the disease occurs only one-sixth as often.

Dr. Calum Muir, a Scotsman who is chief epidemiologist at the center here, cited these findings in an interview and said that they pointed to a strong environmental role that is present in the United States and absent in Japan.

A study involving the entire female population of Iceland has been launched to learn the extent to which genetic factors play a role in breast cancer. In 1970, the female population there was 101,137. It had been observed that close relatives of those who contracted the disease were two to three times more apt to get it than other persons.

According to specialists here, however, it is not clear to what extent this was genetic and how much of the susceptibility derived from the sharing of environmental factors.

Iceland has been chosen for the study because its public health statistics, including cancer registrations, are complete and genealogical information on the whole population is available. The project is being partly financed by the National Cancer Institute of the United States, as are several other efforts of the center here.

Recent observations in Uganda suggest that a cancer peculiar to that region is caused by the consumption of a virus.

linked action of a virus and malaria parasites. The virus, known as Burkitt's lymphoma, attacks children and is probably most clearly virus-related disease. So far, eight children have been examined at infancy showed higher average virus particles.

The disease also seems concentrated where malaria is heavy. To test the role of malaria, an examination of the blood of 150 children in the region of Lake Tanganyika, east of Lake Victoria, is being conducted to see if the incidence of Burkitt's lymphoma is related to the incidence of malaria.

The beer study grew out of a 1974 survey conducted in the region of Lake Tanganyika, east of Lake Victoria, is being conducted to see if the incidence of Burkitt's lymphoma is related to the incidence of malaria.

Regional differences in cancer and smoking habits were studied with local petroleum of incidence. Norman Bradlow, center here and James H. of the University of California, Los Angeles, said: "strongest single association between social cancer and occupation."

Confessionary Note

However, against the "last" attempt to draw sound little inferences from such data, they noted, was on geographic observations no attempt to determine causes of the effects.

Dr. O. M. Jensen of Denmark, who is conducting the survey, said that the survey, which allows the employees the equivalent of six bottles of beer a day on the premises, the men get home, he said, probably drink an amount comparable to daily intake of other Danes has been put at 11.4 quarts on a per-capita basis those over 15 years of age. Trade union and health records on many of the date back to 1943, with the Danish government, certificates for an estimate to 4,500 who had died from cancer were assembled here to be analyzed to see if any factors were unusually common.

Polisario Adm Death of Lead

ALGERIA, June 21 (UPI).—The Algerian-backed Polisario movement, today confirmed the death of its secretary-general, Mohamed Ould, but left the circumstances of his death unclear.

Mauritania, he said, the Polisario movement's 500,000 members, was when Polisario forces at Nouakchott, the capital, on June 8 and the troops burned the body.

It said Mr. Ould had been killed temporarily by a Polisario military wing, who Mauri supporters said was also the

Imagine the luxury and elegance of one of the most beautiful salons in Paris (fully air conditioned). Imagine a gentle massage in a warm, lightly scented bath. That's how Claude MASSARD and his team of twelve Asian masseuses prepare their Thai massage. They use a special oil and massage. Telephone for an appointment. Specialist and other forms of massage available.

Institut Corporel Claude Massard
6, rue de la Paix 75002 Paris
Tel 261.27.25 261.27.97

11. She misses YOU.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

Soviet Asian Area Hit By 2d Quake in Month

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP).—A moderately strong earthquake occurred early today in the Soviet Central Asia area where a quake a month ago killed six persons and left 20,000 homeless, Tass said.

Today's tremor registered from 6 to 7 on the 12-point Medvedev scale used here, Tass said. The May 17 earthquake registered 9. There was no immediate word on any damage or casualties today. The strongest tremor were felt in the natural-gas-producing town of Gash, according to the Soviet press, was being rebuilt after having been leveled on May 21.

Lovesick Elephant Goes on a Rampage

HYDERABAD, Pakistan, June 21 (Reuters).—A male elephant that had been denied the chance of mating in 32 years of captivity went on a rampage at a zoo here, smashing electricity pylons, trees and cages, according to officials.

The officials were quoted as saying they were arranging for the elephant to mate.

Polisario Adm Death of Lead

ALGERIA, June 21 (UPI).—The Algerian-backed Polisario movement, today confirmed the death of its secretary-general, Mohamed Ould, but left the circumstances of his death unclear.

Mauritania, he said, the Polisario movement's 500,000 members, was when Polisario forces at Nouakchott, the capital, on June 8 and the troops burned the body.

It said Mr. Ould had been killed temporarily by a Polisario military wing, who Mauri supporters said was also the

Ford Quietly Decides on New Africa Goals, Ending Policy of Neglect

By Leslie H. Gelb
WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI)—Now directions have been set in Ford administration policy toward Africa—a firm commitment to achieving black majority rule in southern Africa, deeper involvement in maintaining the military balance of power in central Africa, and administration officials acknowledged in interviews, however, that the direction was easier than done, given Republican political pressures and the volatile situation in Africa itself.

President Ford, the officials said, was purposely keeping a low profile in pursuing elements of his new policy in Congress, where results are uncertain and politically costly. Instead, he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are emphasizing diplomatic activity to impress on African leaders that the decade of U.S. indifference and the previous policy of neglect are over.

The administration is quietly preparing to allow the Soviet-backed Angolan government into the United Nations. The State Department is now bargaining with UN officials to once again defer a vote until after the Republican party convention in August with the understanding that, when the vote is taken, the United States will not exercise its veto.

Mr. Kissinger went to Europe yesterday for a week of meetings that will include talks with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa Wednesday and Thursday. The two will discuss parallel efforts to push the Rhodesian regime toward a settlement that will give control of the country to the black majority while allowing for minority rights. Officials predicted that the guerrilla war in Rhodesia would reach a bloody peak in late fall with diminishing hope then of a peaceful settlement.

Ford, Reagan Likely to End Delegate Race in Dead Heat

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI)—Four weeks, President Ford and Ronald Reagan are in a virtual dead heat, unless there is some movement uncommitted delegates between now and then, neither man is likely to be within 70 votes of the 1,130 delegates needed to win the presidential nomination.

According to the estimates of the rival camps, the scorecard when the final state conventions are finished on July 17 will show Mr. Ford no more than 25 votes ahead of Mr. Reagan and conceivably could put the former California governor a handful of votes in front.

In either case the balance of power will lie with the bloc of uncommitted delegates, now numbering 159. That is, in summary, the picture in the Republican presidential race after a week of conventions in five states that saw Mr. Reagan outgain Mr. Ford, 55 to 39, and cut Mr. Ford's margin from 71 votes to 55.

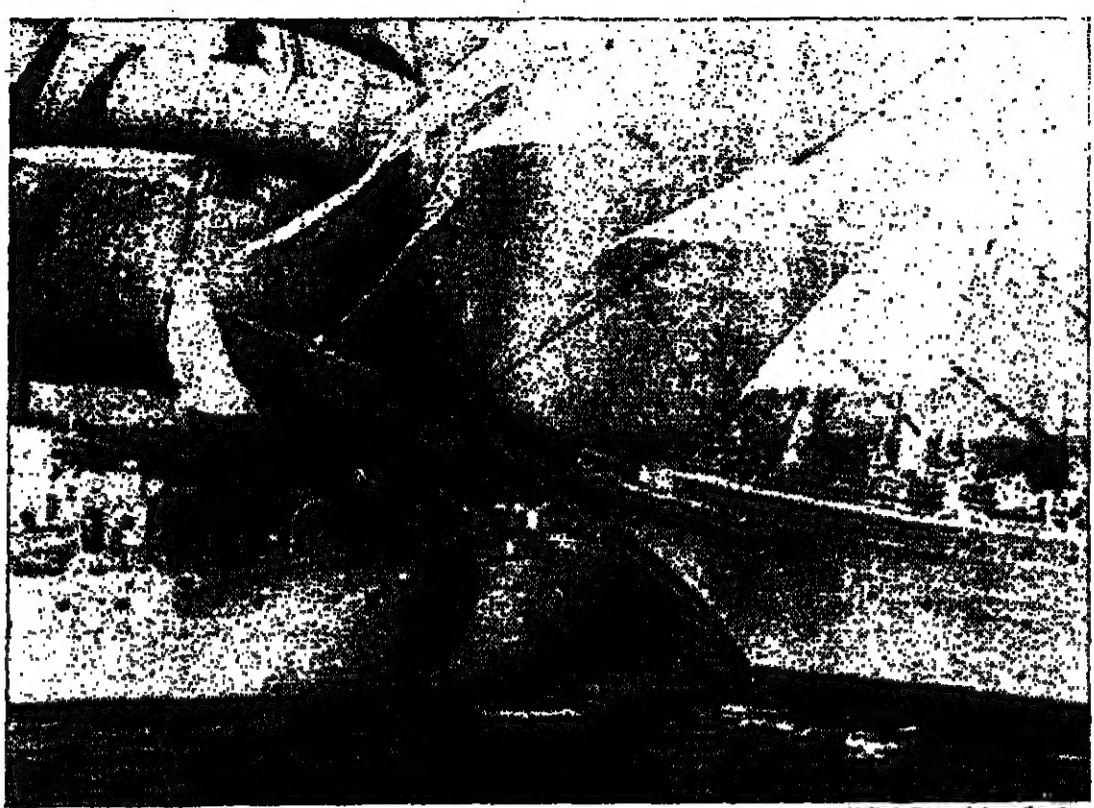
According to The Washington Post's delegate count, Mr. Ford led Mr. Reagan, 555 to 487, when the weekend of June 19-20 delegates were counted. The President beat Mr. Reagan in Iowa, 19 to 17, and took 13 of the 17 delegates in Delaware, with 4 others uncommitted.

But Mr. Reagan more than offset these losses by beating Mr. Ford, 31 to 7, in Washington State, gaining the last 4 at-large delegates in Texas and all 3 chosen in a Colorado congressional district.

Yesterday, The Post's delegate count showed Mr. Ford with 597, Mr. Reagan with 542 and 159 uncommitted.

By the estimates of the Reagan camp, the challenger should make a net gain of 27 delegates next weekend, when Minnesota goes to Mr. Ford but Mr. Reagan wins Idaho, New York and Montana. The Ford side concedes that a net loss is almost inevitable.

There is a one-weekend pause for Independence Day and the battling resumes in Colorado and North Dakota on the weekend of July 9-10. The Reagan camp is counting on gaining 37 of the 43 delegates to be chosen in those states, while the Ford side is hoping to hold him to a 28-15 lead.



COLLISION—Spanish vessel Juan Sebastian de Elcano (right) striking its bowsprit into the rigging and sails of the Argentine Navy's full-rigged ship Libertad during an accident at Hamilton, Bermuda, at the start of the Tall Ships race.

Collisions Knock 2 Tall Ships From Race

From Wire Dispatches
HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 21.—The last leg of the Tall Ships Bicentennial Race, from Bermuda to Newport, R.I., began yesterday but was marred almost immediately by collisions involving six ships. Two ships were forced to turn back.

The harbor radio in Hamilton said a cadet aboard one of the ships was taken to a hospital for X-rays but his injuries were not believed serious.

One collision involved the 350-foot Spanish four-masted barkentine Juan Sebastian de Elcano and the 338-foot full-rigged ship Libertad from Argentina, Bermuda harbor radio said. The Juan Sebastian de Elcano suffered a broken foremast and had to turn back. The Libertad, which continued, reported two torn sails, damaged lifeboats and a smashed rail.

The second collision, authorities said, involved the 178-foot Casala Primero, a Portuguese vessel now owned by the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, and the 280-foot Romanian ship Mircea. The Casala Primero reported the top section of its main mast was broken and it turned back. There were no reports of damage to the Mircea, which sailed on.

In a third mishap, a British vessel, Sakino, and a 70-foot Italian yawl, Stella Polare, reported brushing each other, but both continued in the race.

The collisions occurred at the start of the race by 18 full-masted ships and more than 30 smaller vessels heading northeast to Newport after racing from Plymouth, England, to Bermuda, with a stop in the Canary Islands. From Newport they will cruise to New York City for a giant parade under sail on July 4.

Kissinger-Vorster Talks Plan Embarrasses West Germans

By Murray Seeger
BONN, June 21.—What started off as a low-profile, "consultation" between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa has turned into an embarrassment for the West German government.

The sessions, now scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in the small Bavarian mountain town of Garmisch and Bodensee, north of Passau near the border with Czechoslovakia, have taken on greater importance than sought by the participants because of the outbreak of riots in South Africa and the election atmosphere in West Germany.

While Bonn could not refuse to let Mr. Vorster meet here with his ambassadors, the government was determined not to allow the Vorster-Kissinger conference to go ahead in Hamburg, where leftist political groups could easily stage protests and embarrass Mr. Schmidt in his home town.

"Schmidt was determined to send that meeting as far away from Hamburg as possible," a U.S. diplomat commented, "so they put it in Strassburg."

Raising the anger of the State Department and Mr. Kissinger, the Germans declared the meeting should be moved "for security reasons." In Washington, the State Department said it was "astonished" at the shift.

The site chosen is in the political bastion of former Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, the more conservative of West Germany's two allied opposition parties.

The two villages are 45 minutes from Munich airport by helicopter. If the weather prevents flying, the visiting parties face a mountain automobile ride of at least 1 1/2 hours to the two villages.

The embassy was given special security protection by the Bonn government with uniformed police augmented by an armored car.

intervention in Angola was a special case and that they will not directly intervene in Rhodesia.

Mr. Kissinger launched the new policy with a speech in Lusaka, Zambia, two months ago. The speech pledges to move on the congressional front with aid to the countries whose economies are most damaged by closing their borders to trade with Rhodesia and by repeal of the Byrd amendment, which permits the United States to import Rhodesian chrome in violation of UN sanctions.

It also contained pledges to move on the diplomatic front by pressing for settlements on Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia), governed by South Africa in defiance of the UN.

Congress is expected to approve about \$75 million in economic aid for the front-line black countries in the Rhodesian war, including \$27.5 million for Zambia. In a deal worked out behind closed doors, liberal legislators and the administration agreed to use \$10 million in transitional budget funds for Mozambique plus \$4 million more in food aid.

This \$14 million constitutes almost 35 per cent of the projected trade damage to Mozambique in its blockade of Rhodesia and is regarded as an important element in associating the United States with the black liberation cause without actually funding the black guerrillas directly.

Symbolic Issue
The White House let it be known that the President did not desire much visibility on this issue. The same is true of taking action on repealing the Byrd amendment, named after its principal sponsor, Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va. Several officials said that Mr. Ford might seek legislative action on this symbolic but important matter in the Senate in the fall. The chances of repeal by the House are estimated as poor, and "we don't want to take the chance of losing on this one," a White House aide said.

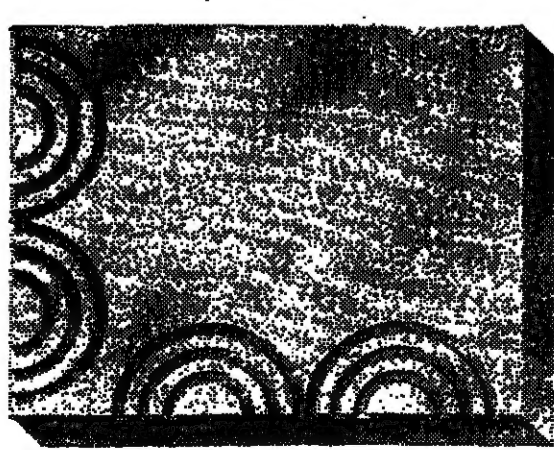
Mr. Ford's main concern has been that Ronald Reagan could continue to use these issues against him with Republican conservatives. White House aides insisted, however, that Mr. Ford does and will support the new Africa policy because it is right and because he does not want to create problems with his relatively popular secretary of state before the November elections.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford continues to encourage diplomatic activity to head off the kind of all-out fighting in Rhodesia and increasing guerrilla warfare in South-West Africa that might tempt once again Soviet and Cuban intervention.

افتتاح اليوم مصرف يخدمك في باريس وكأنتك في بلدك

(Now there is a bank in Paris with a service that makes you feel at home)

Our desire is to offer our clients full banking services with proverbial middle eastern hospitality. Our Bank, La Banque de la Méditerranée-France, a french joint stock company, is in constant contact with the Middle East and acts as a bridge linking France to the Arab World.



Our team is highly specialized in all transactions pertaining to international trade; their experience and technical knowhow in triangular operations, documentary credits, foreign exchange dealing and arbitrage transactions is certainly unique.

Banque de la Méditerranée-France prides itself in offering expert services thanks to its unique team of talented middle eastern executives, well versed in western tradition and culture. We know their welcome will be warm and their advice highly technical. Years of banking experience in the arab world have given our executives a deep understanding of arab banking systems.

The professional expertise in commercial banking that we offer can only be appreciated once tried. Try us. You are our valued client. When in Paris come and visit us. Our offices are at 23, Rue Quentin Bauchart Paris 8^{ème}, hardly fifty meters from the Champs-Élysées and Avenue Georges-V. You will enjoy meeting our people. We speak the same language.

Banque de la Méditerranée-France, S.A.

NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
16 RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS. Phone 261-71-71
ALL PERFUMES AND BEAUTY PRODUCTS
BAGS - SCARVES - TIES - FASHION ACCESSORIES
DIOR - CARDIN - ST. LAURENT - LACOSTE
CRYSTAL - CHINA - LEATHERWARE - NOVELTIES
FREE SAMPLES - FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE



The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world.
The Regency Hotel
Park Avenue at 61st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 759-4100
For reservations, call Loews-Reservations. Offices located throughout Europe.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections.
Tax free. Faultless alterations.
122 Rue La Botz (6e),
CABESSA, 122 Rue La Botz, 6e-12
4th floor on the left.
"Closed on Saturdays."

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: B-3 VANTAGE Press, 816 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

5. Your best girl's sighs.
(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**LAKE OF GENEVA AREA
LEYSIN ON MONTEUX**
WITH Sw.Fr. 30,000 CASH

Become owner of an apartment with garage in a high class real estate complex. Very sunny. Gorgeous panorama. Sports, leisure and tourist resort at 1,250 m. altitude.
Excellent road access to all destinations.

PROMOTION IMMOBILIERE A. GOTTDIENER,
2 Rue de la Gare, CH-1820 MONTEUX.
Tel.: 021/61.62.75/6. Telex: 25548 CH.

DIVORCE
IN 24 HOURS

Mutual consent or contested actions.
Low cost, quick, no flight to Haiti or St. Kitts. 100% success.
All grounds covered. For information and details with 24-hour booklet for Dr. van Gommern, O.D.A., P.O. Box 5, Hyattsville, MD 20785, U.S.A. Tel: 301-559-2342. Worldwide service.

Dark Side of Marine Training Emerges in U.S. Court-Martial

By George C. Wilson

SAN DIEGO, June 20 (WP).—The court-martial of a Marine drill instructor for involuntary manslaughter went into its final stage here today with the big question unresolved: Who is accountable for the dark side of Marine training?

No one has accused the defendant, Staff Sgt. Harold Bronson, of purposely setting up Pvt. Lynn (Bubba) McClure of Lufkin, Texas, to be beaten to death in a bayonet-training drill Dec. 6. No one has disputed that

Marine rules, as handed down in written form, were broken as McClure was ordered to fight one Marine after another with pugil sticks—often taking heavy blows after he had been thrown away his stick.

No one has denied that the Special Training Branch, which had responsibility for the 30-year-old, mentally handicapped McClure when he was knocked into a fatal coma, was a very special place until the reforms that followed his death.

What the argument has boiled down to inside a courtroom at the Marine Corps recruit depot here is whether the Special Training Branch was a law unto itself and, if not, who should be held responsible for its operating that way.

Terrifying Place

Before the recent clean-up inspired by the McClure death and the publicity about it, the Special Training Branch was often a terrifying place for problem recruits like McClure who were sent there to be shaped up. A recruit who had gone AWOL would often be sent to the Correctional Custody Platoon—one stop short of the Marine brig—within the Special Training Branch.

A recruit who had been insolent or otherwise had not tried hard enough to become a Marine to satisfy his regular drill in-

structor could be sent to the Motivational Platoon, another separate outfit within the Special Training Branch.

McClure, who was in constant trouble from his arrival here Nov. 13, spent time in both the Correctional Custody Platoon and the Motivational Platoon—suffering in the first and being fatally injured in the second.

McClure's best and apparently only friend in recruit training, Robert Lytle, 18, of Bothell, Wash., told in a tape-recorded interview how he saw McClure treated when they were both in the Correctional Custody Platoon.

He and McClure, Mr. Lytle said, were sent out dressed in a field jacket and heavy helmet to break up cement slabs with sledge hammers. The drill instructors, Mr. Lytle said, often would set the pace of swinging the sledge by blowing the up and down signals on police whistles. McClure, 5 feet 6 inches and 115 pounds, often could not keep up with the pace, Mr. Lytle said.

One time McClure gave up, put down his sledge and told the drill instructors: "Aw, forget it," according to Mr. Lytle.

"So they handcuffed his hands and feet and made him sit" on the rim of a metal bucket, Mr. Lytle said.

The bucket was placed at an angle so its edge would push deeply into McClure, who was forced to sit there in the sun until he no longer could stand the pain and agreed to go back to breaking up cement.

After serving time in the Correctional Custody Platoon, McClure went to Group Incentive Training, or GIT, within the Motivational Platoon. There his training included running through a ditch of mud and water called the GIT-ditch, and having his head held under the water at one point, according to Mr. Lytle, who said he saw it happen.

Another part of the GIT training was making recruits fight pugil-stick bouts—an effort to instill aggressiveness in them as distinguished from teaching them the rudiments of bayonet combat in regular training.

Change in Rules

In testimony last week, Capt. Wayman Bishop, head of the Special Training Branch until August, said he had received permission from his superiors to change the standing pugil-stick rules so that recruits at the Motivational Platoon could not escape fighting by falling down or throwing away their sticks.

Under Capt. Bishop's revised rules, the drill instructor could allow the hitting of a recruit to continue until what would have been a killing blow with a bayonet was landed on the man who had fallen down or dropped his pugil stick.

Sgt. Bronson, 30, wrote a statement the day McClure was knocked into a fatal coma in which he said: "I was instructed" by Sgt. R.E. Aguilar "that when a private refuse to fight (sic), or just drop his stick for no reason, to have the other private hit him one or two times to make him fight (sic). I'm fully aware of what the SOP states on pugil-stick fighting (sic) but I wasn't instructed on how the bouts are run here in Special Training Branch."

Sgt. Bronson, his defenders are arguing loudly on and off the training base, was just implementing the policy that top Marine brass had approved, either explicitly or implicitly, for the Special Training Branch.

Therefore, Sgt. Bronson's supporters are contending, Marine leaders put themselves on trial in writing up charges of involuntary manslaughter and maltreatment in response to McClure's death, even though it is Sgt. Bronson who is in the dock.



TURTLE WATCHERS—Crowd gathered on Jensen Beach, Fla., Sunday night to watch a sea turtle lay its eggs. Several hundred persons turned out for the event. The turtles usually lay their eggs at night and average 100 eggs to each nest.

State Employees Go on Strike For 1st Time in Massachusetts

Soviet Paper Cites Errors In Big Project

MOSCOW, June 21 (Reut).

Thousands of state employees walked off their jobs today in the first statewide strike by public employees in the history of Massachusetts. A judge later ordered the strike stopped but there was no immediate sign that the order was being heeded.

At the request of the State Labor Relations Commission, Superior Court Judge Thomas Morse issued a temporary injunction forbidding the strike, which is illegal under Massachusetts law.

Mediation Sought

Judge Morse called on both sides to report back to him whether they would accept a mediator to any contract talks. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in Washington had said earlier that its mediators had entered the talks at the request of unions representing the employees.

The judge scheduled another hearing for tomorrow.

Picket lines went up this morning at state office buildings and other state facilities. Rush-hour traffic was tied up on major arteries leading into Boston when state workers, who man draw-bridges walked off the job.

Picket Lines Up

Dozens of placard-carrying workers appeared at state hospitals, unemployment offices and welfare offices around the state.

Gov. Michael Dukakis had called the walkout a clear violation of state law. He ordered many of government employees and supervisors personnel mobilized to combat the job action at key facilities. The strike is illegal under the 1973 state law which permitted state employees to bargain collectively for wage increases.

Western business sources Moscow said U.S. West Co. and other foreign firms among suppliers of equipment the Chashkaya project.

The factory was due to be completed during the year plan which ended last the sources said.

The factory has been one of the country's top construction projects. Mis-

of the Young Communist League (Komsomol) have been to help with the work.

But only last month the paper Literaturnaya Gazeta reported that money had not yet been paid for the work.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya project.

The same has happened with the construction of the Chashkaya

After Flight of Portuguese Medical Teams

Cuban Doctors Play Major Role in Angola

By Marvin Howe

LIMBO, Angola, June 21 (AP)—If the Cuban doctors here are to be believed, the Portuguese medical teams that fled Angola last week are the only ones who can save the country's health care system. The Portuguese teams, which were the only ones to remain in the country after the Portuguese government ordered them to leave, are the only ones who can save the country's health care system.

When a Cuban medical team arrived here March 7, there was only one Angolan doctor and a Red Cross mission in this important regional capital. The Red Cross has been serving 18 rural dispensaries but it will end operations at the end of this month and there will be only the Angolan doctor and the Cubans.

Cuban medical teams perform a vital role here and throughout Angola, replacing as best they can the Portuguese who fled. Cubans now staff central hospitals in 10 of the 16 provinces and hope to send teams into four more soon.



Charge of Tito Charges in Court Was Abducted in Romania

By Desko Doder

GRADE, June 21 (UPI)—Dapovic, a leading exile anti-Communist with close ties to Moscow, charged publicly that he was kidnapped by secret agents while in Romania last August, and was forcibly taken across the border into Yugoslavia.

In an unexpected outburst on the day of his trial, Mr. Dapovic rejected a formal court order that he be arrested on or after Dec. 21 and described "slandering" charges that he was to bring Yugoslavia to the Soviet bloc.

Aide Says EEC Aware of Rigging Of Grain Prices

BRUSSELS, June 21 (AP)—A spokesman of the European Economic Community said today that its experts take into account a tendency by U.S. grain exporters to report prices different from those actually collected.

Documents made public by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly (SASM) June 21 said that U.S. grain firms sent false reports to the Common Market in the 1960s.

The object of the inaccurate reporting, the spokesman said, is to keep down the variable levies—the "rubber tariffs" used to protect European farmers from foreign competition.

Irish Strike Plan Starts Bank Runs

DUBLIN, June 21 (UPI)—The four major commercial banks in the Irish Republic may close their doors this week to halt a heavy run on withdrawals prompted by the threat of a nationwide bank strike, bank sources said today.

About 10,000 bank officials served notice they will strike next week to back demands for a new round of salary increases. Since then, banks have reported a heavy run on most branches.

The last nationwide bank strike in the Irish Republic occurred in 1970 and lasted six months.

Italy-Greece-Italy We made the crossing a relax-cruise for you.

FB MEDITERRANEAN SEA FB MEDITERRANEAN SKY

16,000 GR. TON. FB PATRIS 24,000 GR. TON.

Fully air-conditioned, 3 swimming pools, well equipped bars and lounges with dance floor, delicious meals, perfect service, Uni-Clear.

Hotel accommodation ashore and insurance Rates from U.S.D. 45.

ITINERARIES: ANCONA - PATRAS and VICE-VERSA. ALL OVER THE YEAR. DURING SUMMER: 6 DEPARTURES PER WEEK.

Book through your travel agency and KARAGEORGIS LINES

400-6005 DE 212/94-2121/3

KARAGEORGIS LINES

A Communist and a Jew

German Teacher's Firing Raises Nazi Ghost

By Henry Kamm

FRANKFURT (NYT)—Silvia Gingold, a slight, long-haired teacher of French and social science, is uncomfortable as the center of a political controversy that has shaken some Western Europeans' faith in the solidity of West German democracy.

She is one of the victims of the "radicals' decree," a government edict that bans from the civil service those deemed potentially disloyal to the Constitution. But when the government of the state of Hesse dismissed Miss Gingold last year, it did more than add just one more to the 328 dismissals on political grounds that its statistics show.

It created a symbol for those here and elsewhere in Europe who warn against a revival of practices of the Nazi past. Miss Gingold is a member of the two German groups most persecuted in Hitler's time: she is a Communist and a Jew.

Miss Gingold harbors no suspicion that anti-Semitism was a factor in her dismissal. But her Jewishness has been accentuated in the many protests and extensive press and television coverage occasioned by it.

In the postwar atmosphere of trading the few Jews remaining here with special official consideration, the fact that a Jew's civil rights have come under attack is taken as a measure of the threat to liberties in general posed by the "radicals' decree."

Her 60-year-old father, Peter Gingold, escaped with his parents in 1933. During the war he was jailed, tortured and heavily executed by the Germans for his resistance activities in occupied France. But he escaped from the Gestapo prison in Paris at the last moment.

About the same time that his daughter was being dismissed for doubtful allegiance to democracy, Mr. Gingold was honored with France's Republican Order of Civil and Military Merit for "devotion to democratic order" during the war.

The Gingolds' French connection has caused protests in France and has contributed to the clouding of relations between French and West German Socialists. Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, cited the Gingold case when he created a "Committee for the Defense of Civil and Professional Rights in the German Federal Republic."

Denied Citizenship Except for the irony of her Jewishness and the fact that for eight years, until 1974, the Gingolds and their daughter were denied West German citizenship for the same reason—membership in the legal, pro-Moscow German Communist party—Miss Gingold's case is typical of the dismissals that have occurred since the decree on radicals was issued jointly by the federal and state governments in 1972.

In an interview at her parents' suburban apartment, Miss Gingold recalled that she had been teaching for three years, having passed her examinations and inspections with high marks, when she was called to the regional administration in Kassel in 1974.

Two officials interrogated her, explaining that doubt existed over her loyalty to the Constitution. "They had information about what I was doing as far back as 1964," she said.

She was questioned about her participation in a 1955 demonstration against the war in Vietnam, about her visits to East Germany, about pamphlets that she had distributed as a student.

Asked whether she was a member of the Communist party, she affirmed it, just as her parents have always done. "I don't know why I shouldn't," she said. "All I have done is legal and public."

No Hostile Acts The Hessian education minister, Hans Krollmann, who is a Social Democrat, specified in a television interview that Miss Gingold had committed no act hostile to the Constitution or violated her duties as a teacher. But he said:

"We reproach Silvia Gingold, if it can be formulated like this, that she lacks a condition for nomination as a civil servant, that is, the readiness at all times—and not only in school but in every imaginable situation—actively to defend the Constitution."

While old Nazis remain in high jobs, passing judgment on who is democratic and who is not, nobody raises questions on how loyal they are to the democratic Constitution.

Miss Gingold sued the state government and last month the Kassel administrative court handed down a decision lifting the ban, but stopping short of restoring her job. The court called on the state to review her case in the light of the court's interpretation of the law.

SAVE THE WHALES DEMONSTRATION—The Friends of the Earth, a conservation group, held a protest demonstration yesterday outside the London Hotel where International Whaling Commission was meeting.

Russia Opposes Further Reduction In World Quota on Whale Catches

LONDON, June 21 (REUTERS)—The Soviet Union attacked proposals for further cuts in whale catch quotas today at the opening of the International Whaling Commission's annual conference.

Delegates from the Soviet Union and Japan, the countries that take 80 per cent of the world's whaling, said their industries had already been severely hit by restrictions imposed last year.

Japanese delegate Yoshitake Uchikura said his country's whaling industry had been reduced by half in the last 12 months. Soviet delegate I. Mikonov noted that Soviet whaling fleets had already been reduced from three to two.

Mr. Mikonov criticized recommendations made by the commission's scientific subcommittee as too impetuous. Details of the subcommittee's report were not immediately revealed, but conference sources said the panel was urging severe cutbacks in the global catch quota of 25,000 whales fixed last year.



The whole world welcomes



World Money

BA Charge Corporation A subsidiary of BankAmerica Corporation

Wrong Way on Oil...

The Senate Judiciary Committee has sent to the floor of the Senate a bill that would break up the 18 biggest oil companies. A company would have to decide whether to produce crude oil, transport it, or refine and market petroleum products. It no longer could perform all three functions.

The sponsors of the legislation contend that it would lead to greater efficiency, a strengthening of independent oil producers and dealers and, ultimately, greater restraint on the pricing power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is hard to see that breaking up the largest U.S. oil companies would lead to any of these results. In fact, divestiture might result in greater costs than benefits to the United States—and to consumers. It might even strengthen rather than weaken OPEC.

The proposed solution of the energy crisis—the notion that it was caused by the U.S. oil "monopoly" rather than by the cartel of oil-producing countries. This risks diverting attention from the real problem to a dramatic and emotional nonsolution.

The U.S. oil industry, while no model of

perfect competition, is less concentrated than many other U.S. industries. In petroleum refining—the most concentrated part of the industry—the largest four companies account for 33 per cent of sales; the largest eight companies account for 58 per cent, and 20 companies account for 85 per cent. These concentration ratios are about average for U.S. industry as a whole.

Beyond the data on concentration ratios, there is much evidence that the oil companies have competed vigorously for markets and access to new reserves. The industry's profits have, over the years, also been about average for all U.S. industries. The Arab oil embargo and quintupling of oil prices boosted oil-industry profits in 1974, but they have since come down.

Breaking up the largest oil companies—and the long period of uncertainty through which the industry would have to pass—would probably cause a major cutback in investment in new energy resources—both in the United States and abroad (including non-OPEC areas). This would strengthen the market domination by OPEC by contracting other sources of supply.

...Alternative Remedies

The other means of putting greater pressure on OPEC would be to increase U.S. conservation of oil products; breaking up the big oil companies would be an irrelevant or counterproductive solution to that problem. A Congress that has been unwilling either to tax fuel more heavily or let higher prices cut back demand will find no deus ex machina in the splitting up of the big oil companies. If divestiture should have the effect of chopping down U.S. profits and investment, the impact on domestic supplies would be negative. Oil imports into the United States have risen above 8 million barrels a day and now approach 40 per cent of U.S. daily oil consumption. That trend should be reversed.

Certain specific concerns about the oil industry call for specific remedies. If oil companies that own pipelines are in fact discriminating against independent refiners, as some critics have charged, that may be an anti-trust violation or an abrogation of their common-carrier responsibilities to be tackled by the Federal Power Commission and the courts. If those remedies fail, Congress

should consider a divestiture bill specifically targeted on pipelines. And if gasoline stations are being unfairly treated by the large oil companies, their grievances may call for protective legislation.

The oil industry is subject to the nation's anti-trust laws, and those laws should be rigorously applied against any price-fixing or collusion by oil producers. Joint ventures in offshore lease acquisition, exploration and development drilling, ownership and production from oil and gas leases, pipeline ownership and operation, and international actions and coalitions should be scrutinized by Congress, as well as the anti-trust and regulatory authorities to insure that such joint ventures are not collusive, discriminatory, or anti-competitive.

There are ample means available to the U.S. government to prevent monopolistic practices by oil companies. To use the most clever of divestiture would risk cutting back our own oil supply for the presumed purpose of spitting OPEC. Such a policy makes no sense at all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Visitors

Photographs of Mao Tse-tung, taken this past year, have clearly shown the ravages of age and debility. The fact that the Peking regime allowed these pictures to be published was implicit evidence that Mao's associates wanted to prepare the world—and the Chinese people—for the Chairman's passing. Now Peking has taken a further step by announcing that Mao will meet no more foreign visitors.

The latest official hint of Mao's mortality inevitably encourages speculation about China after his death. This speculation will be usefully limited, however, by the new humility of China watchers who learned less than a half year ago how little the outside world knows about the inner mechanism of power in Peking. When Premier Chou En-lai died, most foreign observers were convinced that he had arranged for his succession and that Teng Hsiao-ping would inherit Chou's power and position. The name of Hua Kuo-feng was rarely mentioned. Yet today it is Hua who is Premier of China while Teng is a disgraced politician.

Mao Tse-tung has been the head of the Chinese Communist party for almost half a century, and the leader of the Chinese People's Republic since it was first proclaimed by him in 1949. Thus a Communist China without Mao may seem almost like

virgin political territory. Even though the Chairman's role in recent time may have appeared to be primarily symbolic, his potential intervention was something all contending factions in Peking had to consider and attempt to anticipate.

Once Mao is gone, there will be nobody to legitimize, as he did, the de facto rule of any individual, though Hua can and probably will claim he was Mao's chosen successor at the end. But the convulsions at the top of the Chinese power structure this past decade make it unlikely that Hua or anyone else can expect to reign unchallenged.

It is, however, also possible that on Mao's death, power might come—as he himself authorized—from the mouth of a gun. The gun could quite literally be the armed forces; it could also be a faction that may, secretly now, have ranged itself with the men of Moscow—a formidable potential front indeed. It is widely believed that the Kremlin has plans to bolster its position in southern Europe when Tito passes; it is quite probable that such plans exist for China, too, and that they may be set in motion the day Mao dies.

For the United States and the non-Communist world, the "No visitors" sign on Mao Tse-tung's door is notice that the end of an era is drawing close.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

London-Paris Dialogue

President Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to Britain this week comes at a time when relations between the two countries are at fairly low ebb. There has been considerable irritation in London over French policies in recent years, matched by suspicion in Paris over the United Kingdom's European objectives. It is not just that the two countries' interests so often diverge, as they do, for example, over a wide range of specific EEC issues, from the common agricultural and fisheries policies to direct elections to the European Parliament. There

seems to be a more general sense of resentment in Whitehall over the comparatively greater success of French diplomacy and economic planning, which has recently exacerbated the traditional jealousy between the two countries. It is not unusual at international meetings nowadays for British ministers and senior officials to complain privately, but mistakenly, that French policy seems designed to do Britain down. If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can do something toward dispelling this impression it will be to the good of both countries.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

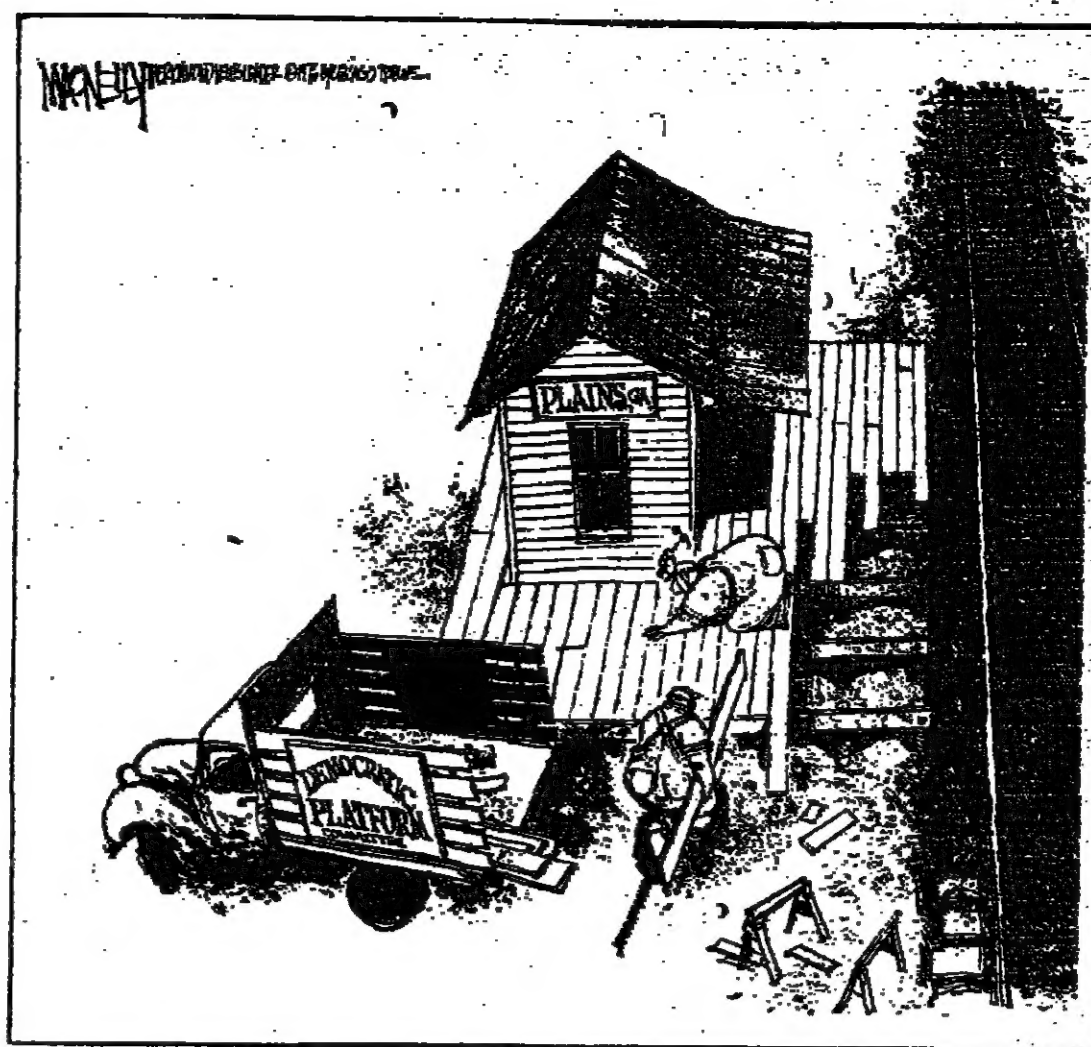
June 22, 1901

ELIZABETHTOWN, N.J.—In the presence of a large gathering of naval officials and other interested spectators, the submarine torpedo boat Fulton, the first of a little fleet of six vessels of the same class being built at Lewis Nixon's shipyard here for the U.S. government, was successfully launched yesterday. The Fulton is 63-feet, 4-inches long and 11-feet, 8-inches in beam.

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1926

PARIS—The theaters and the music-halls are full. The talent is there and the crowds are flocking in to see: Maurice Chevalier and the Dolly Sisters at the Casino de Paris; Grock, Marguerite Carré and Nina Payne at the Palace; Mistinguett at the Moulin-Rouge and the new show at the Folies-Bergère featuring Dorville and Josephine Baker. "No, No Nanette" is at the Mogador.



How to Write a Political Platform

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON—Political parties write platforms for one reason: to win votes.

The document approved by the Democratic Platform Committee last week and almost certain to be adopted in full at the party's national convention next month is from the same mold as most party platforms of the past.

It was designed to be specific enough to satisfy the interest groups that are the mainstay of the party, yet general enough to embrace as many voters as possible. It was meant to set broad principles that would distinguish Democrats from their Republican opponents in the fall campaign, yet be flexible enough to minimize the Democrats who would be embarrassed by it.

Thus, with organized labor and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in mind, the platform promises to repeal the federal law permitting state right-to-work statutes and to give federal assistance to parochial schools. Neither pledge is likely to be fulfilled, but both were made to keep two important interest groups under the party's tent.

Fundamentals

The platform commits the party to provide jobs for all Americans who want to work, to enact a national health insurance system, to set a minimum income for those on welfare and to reform the country's tax structure. Such statements delineate fundamental differences between Democratic and Republican philosophies.

Yet, since Democrats differ among themselves on how to put the principles into practice, the platform does not specify where the jobs would come from, who would administer the national health scheme, what the income floor would be or which tax deductions would be eliminated.

One of the foremost aims of party leaders is to avert a public fight over the platform at the party's convention that would give

the impression the party was divided. Yet, the evidence on whether a platform fight hurts the party in a close general election is contradictory.

William Jennings Bryan lost the 1896 presidential election to Republican William McKinley by fewer than 600,000 votes out of more than 14 million cast. The battle at the Democratic convention that year over the silver standard, which caused many Easterners to defect to Mr. McKinley, is seen by many historians as the primary cause of Mr. Bryan's defeat.

On the other hand, the convention fight over the civil rights plank of the 1948 Democratic platform left the party deeply divided and even spawned a third-party candidate, Strom Thurmond, who objected to the party's support of civil rights. Yet, Harry S. Truman won the election, and his victory was due in part to the fact that he carried such Northern states as Illinois, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, where there was strong sentiment for civil rights.

There is some truth to the charge that platforms are of little value because presidents pay little attention to them once they are elected.

To take an extreme example of a promise that was not put into practice, the 1932 Democratic platform advocated "an immediate and drastic reduction in governmental expenditures... to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the federal government."

It also vowed "maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced." Yet, when Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, he immediately began to implement the New Deal. The social action programs under the New Deal resulted in the highest level of government spending and the largest budget deficits in the history of the country up to that time.

Nonetheless, as Gerald Pomper points out in his book, "Winning the Presidency," which contains a detailed study of party platforms, the Roosevelt administration redeemed most of the important pledges of the 1932 platform. Among them were unemployment relief, a public works program, regulation of the stock markets, protection of bank deposits and repeal of prohibition.

The point that Mr. Pomper makes is substantiated by most other political scientists. It is that a president can ignore individual planks in his party's platform once he is in office, but he cannot repudiate the document as a whole without repudiating his party.

Umbrella Groups

American political parties are umbrella groups, not monoliths. They strive for broad acceptance, not discipline. Still, there is always been a difference between the major parties, and that difference has been spelled out for the voters over the years in the platforms.

Split between the parties on the League of Nations and on enactment and repeal of prohibition, on social welfare programs such as Medicare, on the rights of labor versus the rights of business, have all been recorded in the platforms over the years, and presidents have, for the most part, been true to their party's ideology.

The Republican platform for 1976 will not be drafted until the week before the party's convention in August, but it is not difficult to predict what it is likely to call for: a balanced budget, less federal control over local affairs, deregulation of crude oil and natural gas prices and more emphasis on controlling inflation than on reducing unemployment. In those respects and many more it will differ markedly from the Democratic platform.

The Intensity of the Ford-Reagan Struggle

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The prolonged competition between President Ford and Ronald Reagan has the quality of a death struggle.

The ferocity has an enigmatic quality. Since there are hardly any serious philosophical differences between them, it is difficult at first glance to understand why their respective candidacies arouse such destructive antagonisms. Surely it cannot be simply a desire to replace an amiable, rather dull incumbent with a more polished and effective campaigner?

To understand the intensity of this contest, one has to look beyond the candidates to the respective factions for which they are as much figureheads as leaders.

Ford has the backing of the experienced, worldly-wise Republicans of the Northeast and the industrial Middle West. The businessmen in these regions have for a long time been coming to terms with the power of big government and big labor and the rise of blacks and other minorities. Their most skillful politicians—Nelson Rockefeller, Clifford Case, Charles McNichols, Charles Percy—have learned to treat the tides of liberalism and keep afloat.

A Betrayal

The raw, newly-rich Republicanism of the South, the Southwest and the Far West condemn the power of the federal government, would smash the labor unions if it could, and remains reluctant to share any real power with the racial minorities. Rather than admiring Rockefeller-Percy Republicanism as a triumph of adaptation and survival, smug Republicanism view it as a species of betrayal.

How can the Republican conventional wisdom of Houston and Phoenix seem like fantasy in Pittsburgh and Detroit?

One reason is that steel, coal, automobiles and other Northern industries are labor-intensive while the oil and petrochemicals of the Southwest are not. Other industries such as textiles moved South precisely to escape unionism.

Thus, Northern businessmen routinely take account of unionized labor relations and union-backed politicians while their counterparts in the South and Southwest do not.

Another factor is old vs. new wealth. Many Reagan backers who made their fortunes in the last 30 years out of the fantastic growth of Texas, Arizona, and California. They are land speculators, housing contractors, shopping center developers, and fast-food franchisees. Although a disinterested observer might think that much of their wealth was merely the social increment produced by any rapidly growing population, the newly rich naturally perceive it as the result of

their own perspicacity, hard work and moral virtue.

When a region is so visibly growing rich, the many who share only modestly in the affluence are nevertheless encouraged to hope that they, too, may do as well. Consequently, when Reagan invokes the virtues of individualism and self-reliance, he gets a response from many ordinary people in the sunbelt.

Those values also persist among all classes in the older regions. But they are necessarily somewhat diluted among Eastern Republicans who are the third- or fourth-generation rich. Such people cannot quite fancy themselves as "dashing, self-made individualists" as do the up-from-the-cotton-farm entrepreneurs of Texas and California. Self-reliance is all very well, but grandfather's trust fund is a great comfort, too.

The Reaganite appeal rings truer in the North among aspiring ethnic Americans such as those who elected Sen. James Buckley in New York. But the predominantly Catholic and Jewish cultural ethos of the Northern cities is less conducive to Reaganite conservatism than is Southern Protestantism.

Ford, who has willingly subscribed to every article in the Reaganite credo, remains perplexed by his failure to assuage their ideological passion, aside from the deficiencies of his political style. Ford suffers from two fundamental errors that he made in his first month in office.

The first was the Nixon pardon, which squandered the goodwill of many independent voters. His second error was to choose Rockefeller as his vice-president without adopting a "New York strategy."

Rockefeller is the object of obsessive hatred among party conservatives. Selecting him made sense only if Ford was prepared to follow the Rockefeller approach—an expansionist

John Dornberg

From Munich:

How does one judge

a man who shoots to kill

order to escape from a

patently unjust regime?

MUNICH—For the historically curious who wonder about the absurdities of life when there used to be 1,800 sovereign, independent states on "German soil," the border incidents between the two surviving Germany's these past few weeks may be a valuable object lesson.

While the frontier between East and West Germany has never been a "normal" one by any semantic stretch of the term, the latest "abnormalities" surpass even the usual, measure criteria.

It began last March when one Michael Gartenschlaeger, a former East German political prisoner living in the West, made a clandestine raid on the border and dismantled one of the automatic self-triggering sentry guns that the East Germans installed there to supplement the mines, barbed wire, and other grisly paraphernalia which keep its citizens locked in.

Gartenschlaeger gave the sentry gun to the news magazine Der Spiegel, which published a lengthy article with photographs and diagrams to show how it works.

Killed in Ambush

Last month Gartenschlaeger attempted a second border foray to obtain another of the sentry guns but was runned down and killed in a hail of bullets from an East German patrol waiting in ambush.

Opinions on whether to regard him as a martyr or fool were still divided three weeks ago when two of his friends successfully dismantled three more of the sentry guns, intending to turn them over to international human rights groups as evidence of East German inhumanity.

Their case might never have gained attention were they not now in custody. Happily, however, investigation by a West German prosecutor for larceny of "property not rightfully theirs"—those sentry guns.

Meanwhile, there has been a spate of shootings, exploding mines as well as the "confliction" by East German border guards of a wreath placed on the Western side of the frontier to commemorate the June 17, 1963, East Berlin uprising.

Then, a week ago, when two West German border policemen were captured by an East German patrol, matters really got tense. East Berlin insisted the two had trespassed about 200 yards into their territory. Bonn maintained stiffly: "They were obviously ambushed and abducted" in West Germany.

For the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), gearing up a polemical election campaign, the incident couldn't have appeared more fortuitous.

Calling it a "blatant case of political kidnapping" which demonstrates the "bankruptcy" of the government Ostpolitik, they demanded the immediate recall of Bonn's "ambassador" in East Berlin and cancellation of the annual 850 million marks (\$330.7

million) interest-free "credits" which East Germany gave under the terms of a "German" treaty.

Then, to add to everyone's astonishment, the two "kidnaped" policemen appeared on East German TV and admitted they knowingly trespassed "to do some construction work" on East German soil.

Last Friday, while a spokesman here was still of that "a Stalin-style probe" replete with all the classical trappings of abduction, forced confessions, and public display of the victim, the two policemen were already on the way home—aboard a regularly scheduled bus that shuttles between East and West German borders.

They admitted they had passed, albeit not intentionally, a problem and not paying attention to where we were walking, said the patrol leader, Walter Dietz-Frage.

Be that as it may, neither nation can disown the fact that the affair could have the East German suspicion that the East Germans may have wanted the two as hostages to force the exit of one Werner Weinholt.

The case of Weinholt, a year-old deserter from the German National People's Army who fled to the West just before he is currently playing the emotions on the main register of East-West German relations. At issue are the circumstances of that escape.

By his own admission he fled over the fence of his home, near Dresden, taking with him a Kalashnikov submachine gun and 300 rounds of ammunition. With a stolen car he headed west toward the border.

Still uninformed and carrying the weapon, he crept through the woods, but was spotted by two East German guards, E. Seidel and Jurgen Lange.

When he refused to halt, the two fired. Weinholt, says shot back, emptying a whole 30 rounds at both and, in the process, he dashed across the border, changed into civilian clothes and hunkered in a ditch in the Ruhr.

Several days later West German authorities arrested him on suspicion of manslaughter. Capt for an eight-day release, which the case is a command in light two weeks ago, he has in pretrial custody ever since.

Weinholt is pleading justified homicide in fleeing from a regime which restricts the movement of its citizens by force.

East Germany calls it a blooded murder, and says not of the guards had fired. Their weapons had not been used. Moreover, the autopsy discloses 14 bullets in Lange's body, in Seidel's, most of which entered from the back.

To force Weinholt's extradition, East Germany has mounted a full-fledged propaganda campaign against Bonn which the case is a command of all the legal, moral and emotional convictions of the German-German relationship.

No Extradition

By adhering to the principle "two German governments only one German nation," East Germany automatically ascribes West German citizenship to escaped Germans such as Weinholt.

German law extends to it even if they have committed crimes on East German territory. By that law, a court in the West where a suspect is arrested equal jurisdiction with one in the crime was committed—wherever the crime occurred. It is no extradition agreement.

The Weinholt case, of course, raises even greater moral and legal questions. How does one judge a man who shoots to kill in order to escape from a patently unjust regime?

Somewhat one is reminded of the case of Egon Krenz, Bonn's minister for development aid, when he negotiated the treaty with East Germany which went into force three years ago today.

"Before," he said, "we had relations at all. It is a sign of progress that now we at least have had relations." "Grosses," might have been a more fitting adjective.

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman

Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. McDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor

George W. Bates

كنا من الـ ٤٠

Turning to Naivety For Wedding Pictures

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 21 (IHT).—Wedding pictures are rarely a subject for serious artists, but they are a staple of the commercial art world. In Paris, where the art world is a melting pot of styles and influences, the subject of wedding pictures has become a popular one. One of the artists who has become known for his wedding pictures is Jean Monin. He is a former film director and has been in the art world for many years. He has a unique style of painting wedding pictures, which are often characterized by a sense of naivety and a focus on the couple's relationship. Monin's work has been praised for its simplicity and its ability to capture the essence of a wedding. He has painted many wedding pictures for couples from all over the world, and his work has been exhibited in galleries and museums. Monin's paintings are often sold at a high price, and he has become a sought-after artist in the Paris art world.

Authentic
is why her personages are
real, if clumsy reproduc-
tions of real people in con-
temporary clothes. "I don't think one
day with the by-gone pic-
ture," she said, "when
more hand-drawn sketches
women went around in
weddings. Mrs. Monin
country places and scenes
is popular life, with up-
towns and people. She has
paintings on sale at Gal-
lery on the Rue Jacob.
"Goodness."
weddings, she said that
it is going to be the
where it is going to be
"For instance, I am going
wedding next Sunday in
andy. I already have a pic-
of the house where it is
to be held."
Another Journalist
the function itself. "I try
it down a brother, or a
of the bride, you know,
body that's not too busy and
them to point out the most
and people at the wedding.
say, father, mother, god-
father. It would be
if they weren't in the
—because most often, the
s buy the paintings, not
rely on them."
Taoussan is another jour-



A Taoussan approach to the wedding picture.

a house in Normandy a few years
with naive paintings. But I was
scared by the market prices
and decided to go at it myself.
The nice thing about these two
artists is that they do not take

with the new look for the upstairs
of her home in Johannesburg.
The customer list includes Prin-
cess Grace, Princess Aly Khan,
Empress Farah. An unidentified
customer ordered a bed cushion
with the name Windsor applied
on it. Although the original con-
ception was American, Upstairs
has worked its way back into the
California bedrooms of Walter
Matthau, Jack Lemmon, Rod
Steiger, Billy Wilder, Lauren
Bacall is the store's biggest buyer
of seersucker blanket covers.

For \$150 you can walk out
with the basics: a quilted reversi-
ble single bed cover and its dust
ruffle, two appliqued throw pil-
lows. Accessories to this main
theme are a waste basket, tissue
box, lamp shade, a decorative
basket of artificial flowers, and
10 meters of fabric for curtains.
The 100-per-cent cottons are
garden fresh and machine wash-
able. Within a carefully worked
out color and pattern range, you
can make your own combinations
and still never wait for more
than 10 days to two weeks.

In New York, Miss Dee was
stylist for the Compton Advertis-
ing Agency, concentrating mainly

on the Procter and Gamble ac-
count. When she and her hus-
band, Walter Gruber, an invest-
ment banker and builder of
barges for the North Sea oil
operations, moved to London nine
years ago, she immediately saw
the potential in the plethora of
dingy basement apartments. She
bought them, decorated them
with gaiety and resold. It was a
tidy business until the property
market plummeted.

Leisure was so disconcerting
that her husband offered to
back her if she could find some-
thing to do. On a visit to New
York, she was overwhelmed by
the bedroom shops in the depart-
ment stores.
"I realized that in Europe to
have such bedroom accessories
cost a great deal of money and
a great deal of time. Conse-
quently, most people did not have
them."

"I decided to use fabrics not
used in interior design. In other
words, fashion fabrics."

Workrooms
She set up eight workrooms
outside of London.
"Thirty-five ladies in Berk-
shire do patchwork applique for

British Tributes to Dame Marie Rambert

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 2 (IHT).—At
50, Ballet Rambert is Brit-
ain's oldest ballet company. Dur-
ing the past week events mark-
ing its golden anniversary have
centered on its remarkable
founder, Dame Marie Rambert,
88.

At Sadler's Well Theatre, the
audience rose to cheer and ap-
plaud her as she took her seat
for a special gala performance.
The scene on stage at the end
was like the television program
"This Is Your Life" with an
endless procession of former
Rambert choreographers and
dancers, including Dame Alicia
Markova and Sir Frederick Asht-
on, paying homage to the clearly
moved and delighted Dame Ma-
rie.

An excellent documentary pro-
gram shown on BBC television
the same night reminded viewers
that it was Dame Marie Ram-
bert who originally discovered
Ashton and Tudor, Andrée Ho-
ward and Walter Gore. Later,
she pioneered a new, more
realistic approach to "Giselle" and
here was the first British com-
pany to mount the Danish clas-
sic "La Sylphide."

But the Ballet Rambert of the

last 10 years has been very dif-
ferent—not a classical ballet com-
pany but a modern dance group.
It was Dame Marie who gave
Norman Morrice his first oppor-
tunities as a choreographer and
it was Morrice, with her blessing,
who took over and transformed
the company. He in turn passed
it on to John Craxford and
Christopher Bruce, who are now
in charge. So it was impossible
for last week's gala to be a re-
trospective of Rambert achieve-
ments: the Rambert dancers of
today don't know and probably
couldn't master the old repert-
oire. They are reviving Tudor's
amusing "Judgment of Paris"
this season, but they did not feel
sufficiently confident to present
it at the gala.

Instead there was "Pierrot Lu-
naire," one of the most success-
ful works by Glen Tetley, the
American choreographer who has
contributed so much to Rambert's
present image. It provides Chris-
topher Bruce with one of his most
effective roles. But it is scarcely
gala material, and it looks in-
creasingly like a "Petrouchka"
without the benefit of spectacle
or of Stravinsky's folksy music.

The gala was also to have in-
cluded three special danced trib-
utes to Dame Marie. Norman
Morrice canceled his at short
notice, but Ashton and Bruce
both produced charming works to
music by Brahms. Sir Frederick's
was an extension of the waltz in
the style of Isadora Duncan
which he arranged for Lynn
Seymour in Hamburg last year.
Now there are four waltzes, show-
ing Seymour being muscular and
heroic as well as romantically
lying on the ground or scattering
rose petals. The evocation of Dun-
can's loose-limbed, barefoot style
was extremely convincing.

Bruce's "Girl With Straw Hat,"
starts and finishes with Sally
Owen dressed and made up to
look like the young Rambert in a
celebrated photo, in long brown
dress, wide-brimmed hat, and
carrying a school satchel. She
takes off the hat and satchel, and
does a cartwheel. Then she is
joined by Bob Smith, who part-
ners her in some romantic lifts.

Soon a whole bevy of ladies come
on, similarly dressed and all
doing cartwheels, and then the
ballet develops into a delightful
but repetitive series of lifts and
waltzes. It looks a bit like a
seria print come to life, with the
period effect enhanced by
Brahms' String Sextet in E Flat.
The dancers move lightly and
lyrically, and it is good to see
how well they respond to this
kind of opportunity.

Neither Ashton's nor Bruce's

birthday tributes, however, are
at all typical of Rambert's pres-
ent repertoire. Norman Morrice's
new work is, The rather affected
title, "The Sea Whisper'd Me,"
is from a Walt Whitman poem.
Though Morrice and Carlos Mi-
randa, his composer, say they
have been inspired by several
poets and by the motion and
mystery of the sea. The sound
effects are an attractive com-
bination of percussion and
human voices, humming, speak-
ing or shouting, and there is a
very effective set—in the approx-
imate modern plastic manner—with
wells to July 3.

OPERA: Ronconi's Spectacular 'Oberon' for East Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—During last year's Berlin Festival, the Roman
director Luca Ronconi startled and delighted West Berlin
audiences with a flashy spectacle which, the program said, derived
from Aristophanes. Now, on the eastern side of the Berlin Wall, he
has loosed an equally spectacular production of Carl Maria von Weber's
last opera, "Oberon," upon audiences at the Deutsche Staatsoper on
the Unter den Linden.

Mr. Ronconi's chief accomplice, Pier Luigi Pizzi, has contributed
fiendishly demanding designs of enormous intricacy—so intricate, in
fact, that even though Mr. Ronconi had almost a week of full-scale
rehearsals on the main stage itself, it all still proved so complicated
that they had to postpone the scheduled opening two or three days.
Forget about the plot—some foolishness about Charlemagne's
trying to bump off the knight Hilon by ordering him to Baghdad to
abduct the caliph's daughter, this dastardly plot thwarted by Oberon's
supernatural help. With Titania, Puck, five elves, two mermaids, and
a whole chorus of fairies among the dramatic personae, "Oberon"
offers an imaginative director possibilities to boggle the mind.

At such bogging, though, Mr. Ronconi proves less than completely
successful. In fact, for all this production's verve and virtuosity, it
raises the legitimate question of whether, in this day of superb elec-
tronics, "Oberon" doesn't number among those operas enjoyed most
fully by means of high-fidelity recording on disks.

Nobody nowadays can take that silly libretto seriously, especially
all that spoken dialogue (the opera lasts three and a half hours). For
present day ears it spontaneously turns itself into camp, but Mr. Ron-
coni has shed away from an out-and-out camp production. This
mobility, uncertainty, conflict and guilt in the audience mystified as
to just how to react to what happens on stage.

The director and his designer, Mr. Pizzi, have taxed to the utmost
even the considerable technical resources of this grand old house. The
entire stage here can sink a distance almost equalling that between
the stage apron and the apex of the proscenium arch, so Mr. Pizzi has
provided a huge double-decker structure and changes scenes not later-
ally but vertically. He also liberally uses trapdoors and things like that.

Unfortunately, all that machinery, at least visually speaking,
creaks. Instead of flashing and scintillating, the production becomes
slightly ponderous. Mr. Pizzi's sometimes frumpy costumes provide
little assistance; his female fairies look like German cleaning women
wearing kerchiefs to keep the dust out of their hair. This opera must
trip, dart, and flit. Unfortunately, this production too often almost
gaumfums.

Wolfgang Rennert, conducting, provided a creditable but hardly
exciting reading, and Celestina Casapietra, as the caliph's daughter
Reza, brought down the house—not altogether deservedly—with her
big, showy second-act apostrophe to the monstrous ocean. Urmila
Fischer, Reinhold Goldberg, Bernd Riedel, and Armin Ude distinguished
themselves in other roles.

Whatever its limitations, this production merits attention. How
often do you get the chance to hear, let alone see, "Oberon" at all?

Does your treasurer know about the unique financial services he can now find in the avenue Montaigne?

**American Express International Banking Corporation
offers important advantages you cannot
get from any other international bank in Paris.
Your treasurer can find out all about them at our
new branch at the corner of avenue Montaigne,
and rue du Bocador.**

Here are some facts about the Bank that
he will find interesting, if he is not already familiar
with them.

1. American Express International Banking Corporation is a full scale international bank operating a network of 64 offices in 25 countries. In Europe, the Middle East and Asia. No other bank offers a better coverage of these areas.
2. The Bank has been providing international banking services for over 75 years... from the financing of imports and exports to the establishment of a global line of credit which you can use anywhere and at any time.
3. The Bank is perhaps the most truly international of all banks. More than 90 per cent of its 5,000 employees work outside the United States. Less than half the senior management

are Americans.

4. American Express is the only foreign bank in France with enough French franc deposits to fully fund its franc loan portfolio. This gives it a considerable competitive advantage.
5. All decisions concerning the Bank's business in France are made by the French management team. You do not have to wait until 9 a.m. in Manhattan to get your "Yes".
6. The techniques of French export financing are perhaps even more intricate than the techniques of Eurodollar financing. The Bank's team of sophisticated financiers is equally skilled at both. As an example, a major French company recently selected American Express to co-manage

FF 200 million of export finance. They chose the Bank for two reasons. American Express is banker to the importer (a major Philippine Corporation) And as a dollar Bank, it could handle the non-insured medium term portion of the credit package.

This type of negotiation can be particularly tortuous. Therefore American Express executives remain deeply involved at every step, all the way, until the sales contract and financing contract have been signed.

7. The Bank's unique capacities and sophisticated skills explain why it is expanding at an unusually high rate.
Earnings after taxes have tripled in three years.

In France American Express is growing at an even faster rate.
8. To handle expanding business in France, American Express has now opened a new branch at 1 rue du Bocador, to concentrate on the Bank's wholesale and international business.

If you'd like to know how American Express International Banking Corporation might solve financial problems for your company, why don't you give our manager Serge Boghossian a call at 723.54.03.



Guy Moirez, assistant Vice-President of American Express Bank discussing the future purchase of commercial jets with Michel Ziegler, Administrateur Directeur Général Air Alpes.

American Express International Banking Corporation
1, rue du Bocador (angle avenue Montaigne) 75008 Paris



بیوگرافی

FLOATING RATE NOTES 1976-1981

MAY 18, 1976

June 11, 1976

9½% Debentures Due June 15, 2001

Freeman Securities Company Inc **Raffensperger, Hughes & Co.** **Thomas & Company, Inc.**

[illegible]

کتابخانه

Iran to Purchase Stake in U.S. Oil Company

IRAN, June 21 (AP).—Iran is to invest \$125 million in the purchase of a 25-per-cent stake in the Occidental Petroleum Corp. stock, providing for the U.S. participation in development of Caspian Sea oil and in processing and marketing of Iranian oil, the government said today.

The deal also includes Occidental's participation in casing in Iran and Iranian participation in the company's oil operations and refining.

ndesbank ops Use of sic' Data

by James Furlong

SPRINT, June 21 (AP).—The Bundesbank has reported that the "basic balance" of Germany's monthly internal balance-of-payments account is in surplus.

The balance figure, which bank experts had recommended would be negative, is the single indicator of the overall payments position.

The balance figure, which bank experts had recommended would be negative, is the single indicator of the overall payments position.

The balance figure, which bank experts had recommended would be negative, is the single indicator of the overall payments position.

The balance figure, which bank experts had recommended would be negative, is the single indicator of the overall payments position.

Investors Dorchester in London

ON, June 21 (Reuters).—Investors are buying Dorchester Hotel, a London hotel, for about \$100 million, it was announced today.

The hotel is owned by the Dorchester Hotel Group, which is a subsidiary of the Hilton Hotels Corp.

Iranian officials said the transaction was as significant as Iran's purchase of a 25-per-cent interest in the steel division of the West German Krupp Industrial Empire.

A Seat on the Board

Under terms of the agreement, Iran will buy 6.25 million shares of Occidental's cumulative voting preferred stock for \$125 million, entitling it to one seat on the Occidental board of directors, and will also get warrants for the same amount of common stock.

The warrants will be valid for 10 years and can be exercised after five years at \$20 a share.

Joint exploration and development of Caspian Sea oil deposits will be the first involvement of a foreign company in oil operations in the huge inland sea between Iran and the Soviet Union.

The consortium reduced its buying last October to 4.7 million barrels a day, despite a 1973 agreement to take 5.3 million barrels. This caused a \$24-million deficit in Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's ambitious development and military budgets, and Iran threatened to cancel the 30-year marketing agreement with the consortium, which does not expire until 1993.

The consortium increased its purchases to 5.7 million barrels a day by last month, but Iran has been pressing it to take more.

Mr. Hammer has been a pioneer in Soviet-American trade and has negotiated several large deals with the Russians.

Banker Blames Profit Greed For Losses on Loans in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (AP).—A leading American banker cooed here Friday that overreaching for profits, in part to make bank stocks appear more attractive, had resulted in loan losses in recent years.

Mr. Patterson said that the "painful lessons" of poor quality loans "will alter banking practices in a number of important ways."

New Audit Rule Affects U.S. Firms Abroad Currency-Rate Fluctuations Blur Earnings

By John J. Allan

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Big multinational corporations that draw a large portion of their profit from overseas have always been vulnerable to the quicksilver shifts of values in foreign currencies.

Until last year, for example, the declining value of the dollar tended to overstate reported earnings, simply because foreign currencies translated into more dollars. With the dollar rising, profits now tend to be understated.

Significantly different ways of handling the accounting of foreign operations produced such variant results that the Financial Accounting Standards Board—the high court of the accounting profession—adopted a ruling to cover the problem. It promptly became controversial.

The ruling requires the multinationals to do away with the security blanket of currency reserves and to report currency gains or losses as part of their current income each quarter.

Application of the new rule has resulted in some wider swings in reported income. At Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., for example, net income—after adjustment for the new currency accounting rule—increased 12 per cent from 1974 to 1975.

Without the accounting change, per-share earnings went from \$1.78 in 1973 to \$1.88 in 1974 and to \$2.08 in 1975. With the change, per-share earnings inched up a penny from 1973 to 1974 and then climbed 20 cents a share last year.

The 1975 increase was twice as big as would have been if reported under the old method. "I'm not implying that's why they restated, but it is an interesting observation," remarked James Gillick, a partner of Haskins & Sells, a Drexel Burnham & Co. drug stocks seminar earlier this spring.

Can volatility of that kind really give security analysts a better insight into what is actually happening to earnings power? Or does the new disposition actually make it more difficult to get a firm handle on what is going on? Those questions are at the core of the controversy over the new rule, which has to be observed this year by any corporation that hopes to get a seal of approval from its accounting firm.

Many accountants themselves feel that the rule—the Accounting Standards Board's so-called Statement No. 8—will not be much help to investors. Mr. Gillick, for instance, said, "I would not want to be an analyst with the responsibility of making a prediction as to what might happen to earnings. I don't think I could do it."

There has been enough experience with the rule so far to suggest that:

• Quarterly earnings of companies with extensive operations abroad are likely to swing more sharply than they have in the past. Furthermore, their earnings will probably be more difficult to predict.

• The combination of more volatile, less predictable earnings may have an adverse impact on some stocks that trade at high multiples of their per-share earnings.

• The stock market has always tended to bless companies with rapid but not mercurial income growth, and so some price-earnings multiples may drop.

• Multinational corporations dislike Statement No. 8, and Citibank asserted recently that it is "out of phase with reality" and "a backward step."

The most important shortcoming of the rule, Citibank contended, is that it unnecessarily complicates the problem of hedging against foreign exchange fluctuations.

But Guidelines Are Only Voluntary

OECD Adopts Code of Conduct for Multinational Companies

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 21 (NYT).—A "first step" toward making multinational corporations publicly accountable was approved today by the largest industrialized states in the world.

A set of voluntary guidelines running from general ethics to industrial relations was approved at the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The ministers also approved a declaration on international investment calling for governments to treat foreign-controlled firms on an equal footing with domestic companies and to open up their official facilities and departments to international direct investment.

The measures were approved by all the member states with the exception of Turkey, which said it was "not in a position to participate" in the declaration.

The guidelines on multinational corporations were also approved by trade union and business and industry advisory committees to the OECD.

However, the trade union group stressed that it is only a first step, in what it hopes will become binding rules.

The recommendations call on multinationals to "not render any bribe or other improper benefit, direct or indirect, to any public servant" and to "abstain from any improper political involvement."

They call for disclosure of information, at least once a year, on the direct and indirect holdings of the company, operating results and sales "by geographical area," the policies of intra-group pricing and a statement of the sources and uses of funds by the firm as a whole.

Multinationals are urged to "refrain from abusing a dominant position of market power" and to provide "the information necessary to determine correctly the taxes to be assessed" on their operations. They are also to refrain from cheating on taxes by playing with prices they charge affiliates. Transfer prices, the guidelines say, should conform to "an arm's length standard."

U.S. Experts Predict Sharp Drop in Growth

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—The growth in the total output of goods and services in the United States, the gross national product, is likely to slow substantially in the current quarter to well under 5 per cent, government economists said Friday.

Practically all economic forecasts have projected a moderation in GNP growth in the second quarter as compared with the torrid pace of the first, but now it appears that the slowdown will be much more marked than the "consensus" forecast has implied.

So far, there appears to be no sense of alarm or deep concern in the government about this prospect, but one official said Friday, "I can't help feeling just a little uneasy."

In San Francisco, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said yesterday he disagreed with reports suggesting that growth had slowed to an annual rate of under 5 per cent. Reuters reported.

He said that the growth figure does not "correspond to my judgment or the judgment of my staff. I expect when the figures are out the rate of growth will be distinctly higher than that," Mr. Burns added.

Only last week, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the administration's forecast for the growth of GNP for the year was 5.5 per cent, up from 5 per cent in January. The new indications of much slower growth in the second quarter may cause another shift in the forecast for the full year, possibly back toward 6 per cent.

Advance Is Cut on Wall Street After Bout of Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Prices closed modestly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today but below their best levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.97 points to 1,007.45. It was up more than 6 points at its high for the day.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 335 to about 265, and volume totaled 18.93 million shares, compared with 25.72 Friday.

The market moved narrowly through the first half of the session. It picked up on news that Christian Democrats appeared to have held off a Communist challenge in the Italian elections.

However, analysts say it ran into the profit-taking again above the 1,000-level that has held back the market several times this year.

First Broadcasting, which forecast higher earnings, climbed 3/4 to 32 1/4.

Procter & Gamble rose 1 1/4 to 33 1/4, while Eastman Kodak climbed 1 7/8 to 100 5/8. Telephones rose 1 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 103 1/8, and Digital Equipment 4 3/4 to 173 1/4.

Time Inc., which settled a strike, picked up 2 to 61.

Burroughs rose 1 3/8 to 104 7/8, but Comco fell 1/8 to 44 1/8.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping 38 to 120. Turnover approximated 109,087 contracts, compared with 137,778 contracts the previous session.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading, with the Amex index up 0.16 at 108.05.

Sambor Resources rose 1/2 to 15 7/8, but Houston Oil & Minerals fell 1/2 to 57 1/4.

Synlex eased 1/8 to 31 1/8, while Champion Home Builders firmed 1/8 to 3 3/4.

Most commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade closed higher. Soybeans were up 20 cents a bushel, soybean meal \$10 a ton, soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, corn 10 cents a bushel, and oats 5 cents. Wheat futures closed with a gain of 10 1/2 cents after reaching the 12-cent level during the session.

Goods Orders In U.S. Rise 4.1 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 4.1 per cent, or 4.1 per cent, in May to a seasonally adjusted \$49.815 billion following a \$44.815 billion decline in April, the Commerce Department said today.

The department had originally reported an increase in new orders of 0.5 per cent for April, but revised the figure downward to show a 0.1-per-cent decline.

Shipments increased \$571 million, or 1.4 per cent, to \$48.412 billion following a 0.4-per-cent rise in April.

Unfilled orders gained 1.2 per cent to \$115.81 billion following a 0.1-per-cent rise in April. The increase in unfilled orders was the largest since the 1.3-per-cent increase in September, 1974.

The biggest increase in new orders occurred in primary metal industries, where orders rose 21.2 per cent, or \$1.532 billion, to \$8.77 billion.

New orders for capital goods declined \$37 million to \$12.817 billion, with the entire drop centered in defense industries. New orders in non-defense industries rose \$372 million to \$11.803 billion.

Khoshoggi Plans Sale Of Stake in Calif. Bank

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., June 21 (Reuters).—Adnan Khoshoggi, controlling shareholder of Bank of America, Calif., said today he has agreed in principle to sell his 65-per-cent interest in the bank to Sidney Londish, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Khoshoggi said if the transaction is completed, Mr. Londish—chairman of Sidney Londish Holdings Pty. Ltd.—is expected to tender for the bank's remaining shares.

BAT Merger Voted

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—British-American Tobacco Co. and Tobacco Securities Trust Co. today passed resolutions approving the companies' previously announced plan to merge, effective July 23.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

The merger would create a new company, BAT Industries, which would own 100 per cent of the two companies.

TURKEY
THE WESTON GROUP
specializes in all kinds
of Turkish financing

Enquiries to:
8002 ZURICHSTRASSE 10,
Tel.: 53711. Tel.: 261250.
10035 NEW YORK CITY
509 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: RGA 224922. T.: 7301250.

We take pleasure in announcing that
PATRICK DONOVAN
has joined our
Eurobond Trading Center

Hutton
INTERNATIONAL
Athens - Frankfurt - Geneva - Hamburg
London - Lugano - Luxembourg - Munich - Paris - Zurich

9W57
New York
Morgan Guaranty
Trust Company
Barclays Bank
of New York
Avon Products, Inc.
Sony Corporation
of America
Chanel, Inc.

...are among our
international
corporate tenants.

SOLO 9W57
SOLO BUILDING COMPANY
OWNER BUILDERS

Units of 1,000 sq. ft. to 2,000 sq. ft. available. Brochure available.
For information write Solo Building Company, 9 W. 57 St. New York 20, N.Y.

We know your part of the world.

**GENEVA
LONDON
BUENOS AIRES**

(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

Trade Development Bank

Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.
Assets: US\$ 2.6 billion. Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 250 million.

Key Group offices:
Geneva: 2, place du Lac
Paris: 25, place Vendôme
London: 71, Aldersbury
New York: Republic National Bank,
452 Fifth Avenue

Head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

One of the world's great banks.

summaries
 Active
 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2

June 15, 1976

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Lehman Brothers
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Dean Witter & Co.
ABD Securities Corporation
New Court Securities Corporation
UBS-DB Corporation
Wood Gundy Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated
Reynolds Securities Inc.
Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated
Drexel Burnham & Co.
Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Incorporated
Lazard Frères & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated
Salomon Brothers
White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Basle Securities Corporation
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

June 19

Page:

Larich

50

10-10-10

4.

SECRET

—

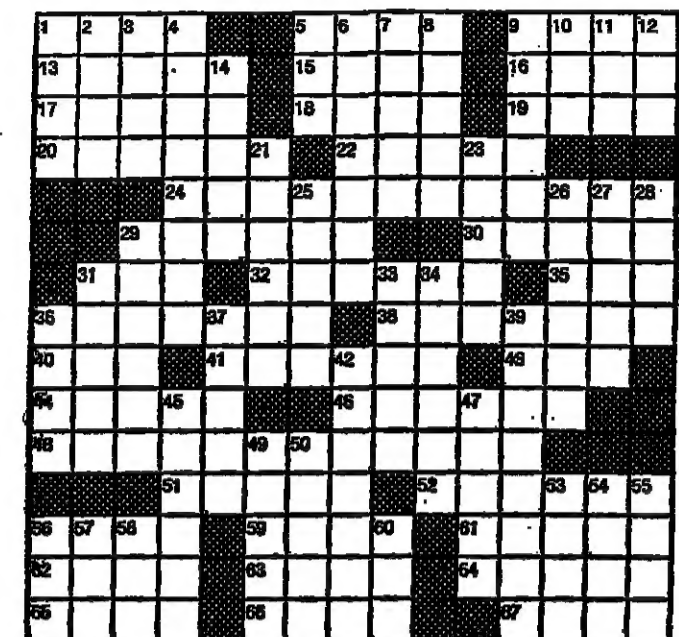
• • •

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

ACROSS		46 "— Bist Du Schoen"	11 "— you sure?"
1 "— a league onward"	48 Practiced togetherness	12 Old-tile wood	14 Kind of potato
3 "— may look on a king"	51 Flu variety	21 Squeals	23 Gets ready for a bout
9 Result of a falling-out	52 Eats away	25 Cat sounds	26 More like printers' finger
13 Blue eyes	56 Tulip	27 Rows	28 Roll-call reply
15 Stutter	59 Like the Sahara	29 Sandwich base	31 Page
16 Poi source	61 Dwarf	33 Certain gambit	34 Lure
17 Building material for a pig	62 Russian range	36 Trip to Mecca	37 Dice-players' sizes: Var.
18 Military group	63 Hitler, for one	38 Zenda man	42 Blacken
19 Flightless bird	64 Spooky	45 Authorize	47 Combine
20 Mobster's pistol	65 Swamp	49 Goddess of the hunt	50 Electrical unit
22 "— but no cigar"	66 Port of Yemen	53 Dumb —	54 Exude
24 Practiced togetherness	67 Pro —	55 "— pin..."	56 Kind of steer
29 English or Irish	DOWN		57 Swiss canton
30 Gun girl	1 Jumble	2 Word with bellum	58 Gibbon
31 Wife's partner	2 Italian money	4 It will get you nowhere	60 Racket
32 Racing-yacht class	3 Wide's partner	5 Kind of puncture	
35 Prefix for plop or plunk	6 Anxiety	7 Give — rebuke (slap a wrist)	
36 Phil Rizzuto exclamation	7 Give — rebuke (slap a wrist)	8 Giant armadillo	
38 Encourage	8 Giant armadillo	9 Scattered	
40 — king	9 Scattered	10 Cry of contempt	
41 Bug	10 Cry of contempt		
43 Musical notes			
44 Gifts of John D.			

[illegible]

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-weekly; (m) monthly.

[illegible]

(d) Canada	SP750	Share International N.Y.	34.
(e) U.S. Funds-Int'l	SP750		
(f) U.S. Funds-Int'l	SP750		
(g) Europe-Int'l	SP750		
(h) Japan	SP750		
(i) Europe-Int'l	SP750		
(j) Canada	SP750		
(k) U.S. Funds-Int'l	SP750		
(l) Europe-Int'l	SP750		
(1) Credit Fund S.A.	\$4.31		
(2) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(3) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(4) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(5) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(6) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(7) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(8) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(9) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(10) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(11) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(12) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(13) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(14) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(15) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(16) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(17) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(18) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(19) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(20) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(21) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(22) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(23) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(24) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(25) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(26) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(27) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(28) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(29) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(30) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(31) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(32) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(33) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(34) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(35) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(36) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(37) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(38) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(39) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(40) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(41) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(42) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(43) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(44) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(45) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(46) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(47) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(48) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(49) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(50) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(51) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(52) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(53) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(54) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(55) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(56) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(57) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(58) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(59) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(60) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(61) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(62) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(63) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(64) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(65) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(66) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(67) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(68) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(69) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(70) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(71) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(72) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(73) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(74) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(75) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(76) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(77) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(78) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(79) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(80) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(81) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(82) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(83) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(84) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(85) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(86) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(87) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(88) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(89) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(90) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(91) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(92) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(93) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(94) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(95) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(96) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(97) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(98) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(99) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(100) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(101) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(102) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(103) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(104) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(105) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(106) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(107) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(108) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(109) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(110) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(111) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(112) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(113) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(114) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(115) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(116) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(117) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(118) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(119) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(120) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(121) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(122) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(123) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(124) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(125) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(126) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(127) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(128) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(129) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(130) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(131) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(132) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(133) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(134) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(135) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(136) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(137) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(138) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(139) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(140) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(141) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(142) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(143) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(144) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(145) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(146) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(147) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(148) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(149) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(150) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(151) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(152) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(153) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(154) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(155) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(156) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(157) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(158) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(159) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(160) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(161) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(162) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(163) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(164) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(165) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(166) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(167) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(168) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(169) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(170) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(171) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(172) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(173) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(174) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(175) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(176) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(177) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(178) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(179) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(180) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(181) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(182) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(183) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(184) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(185) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(186) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(187) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(188) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(189) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(190) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(191) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(192) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(193) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(194) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(195) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(196) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(197) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(198) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(199) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(200) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(201) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(202) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(203) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(204) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(205) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(206) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(207) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(208) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(209) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(210) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(211) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(212) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(213) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(214) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(215) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(216) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(217) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(218) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(219) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(220) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(221) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(222) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(223) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(224) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(225) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(226) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(227) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(228) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(229) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(230) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(231) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(232) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(233) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(234) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(235) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(236) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(237) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(238) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(239) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(240) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(241) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(242) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(243) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(244) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(245) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(246) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(247) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(248) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(249) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(250) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(251) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(252) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(253) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(254) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(255) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(256) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(257) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(258) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(259) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(260) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(261) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(262) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(263) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(264) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(265) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(266) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(267) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(268) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(269) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(270) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(271) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(272) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(273) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(274) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(275) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(276) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(277) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(278) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(279) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(280) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(281) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(282) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(283) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(284) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(285) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(286) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(287) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(288) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(289) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(290) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(291) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(292) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(293) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(294) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(295) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(296) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(297) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(298) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(299) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(300) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(301) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(302) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(303) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(304) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(305) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(306) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(307) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(308) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(309) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(310) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(311) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(312) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(313) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(314) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(315) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(316) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(317) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(318) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(319) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(320) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(321) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(322) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(323) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(324) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(325) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(326) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(327) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(328) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(329) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(330) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(331) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(332) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(333) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(334) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(335) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(336) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(337) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(338) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(339) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(340) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(341) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(342) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(343) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(344) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(345) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(346) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(347) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(348) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(349) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(350) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(351) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(352) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(353) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(354) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(355) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(356) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(357) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(358) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750		
(359) Credit Fund S.A.	SP750</		

(w) Europe Obligations..... \$2,100.00		(d) Amergas-Valor..... SP4
NEW INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK:		
(c) Concentra..... DM21.40	(d) Intervallor..... SP5	(d) Japan Portfolio..... SP373.3
(c) Intl. Remanent..... DM271.10	(d) Swissair New Sec..... SP41.4	(d) Bond Seller..... SP3
FINISLEY:		
(w) Pidenty Amer. Assets..... \$31.52	(w) Talent Global Fund..... \$24.00	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond. (Sec.)..... \$26.00
(w) Pidenty Eur. Srgs. Tr..... \$38.98	(w) Transatlantic Fund..... \$26.00	
(w) Pidenty Pacific Fund..... \$39.35		
(w) Pidenty Asia Fund..... \$39.35		

[illegible]

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
(w) Barry Int'l Fund.....	\$12.67
(w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.....	\$31.33
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$6.38
Guardian Gr. Fd Int'l.....	\$7.97
H.M. Morgan & Son's Fd.....	\$25.00
R.O.I.T. Mobet.....	\$25.03
Icofund.....	\$9.84
Int'l Bond Fund.....	\$5.75
Intermarket Fund.....	\$112.61
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
(d) Atlanticfonds.....	DM16.75
(d) Europafonds.....	DM31.71
(d) Unifonds.....	DM24.84
(d) Unifonds II.....	DM24.84
(d) Unispecial I.....	DM31.71
(d) United Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.50
(d) U.S. Trust Inv. Fd.....	\$12.50

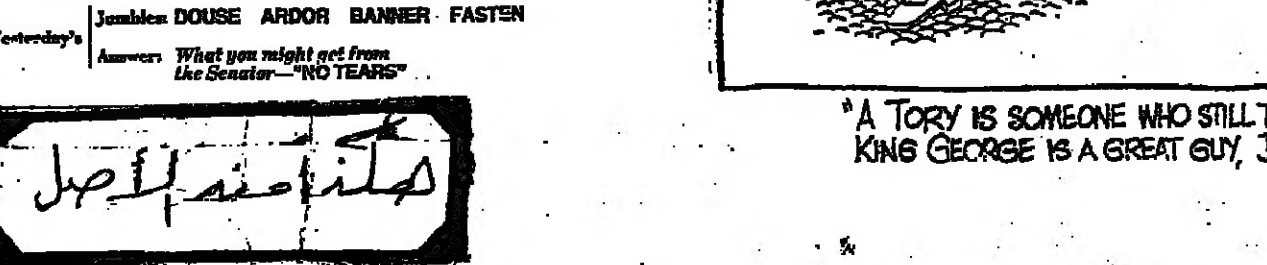
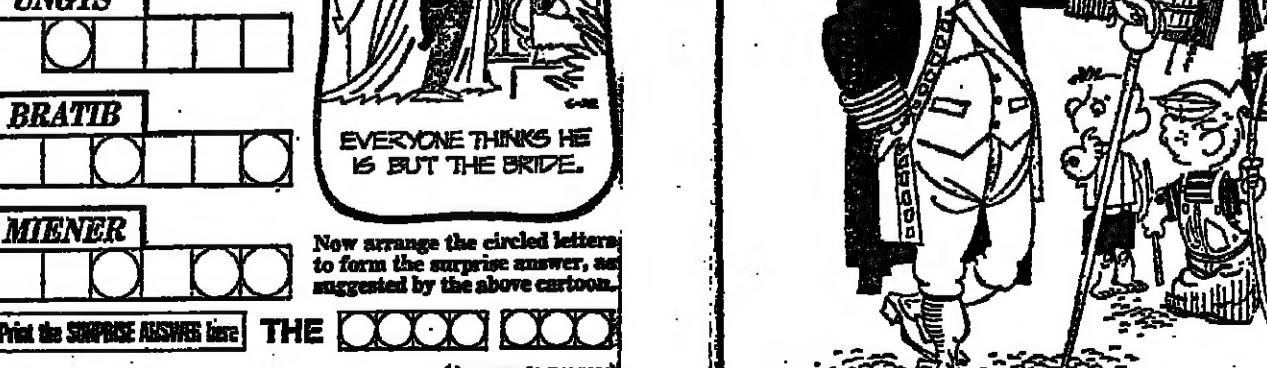
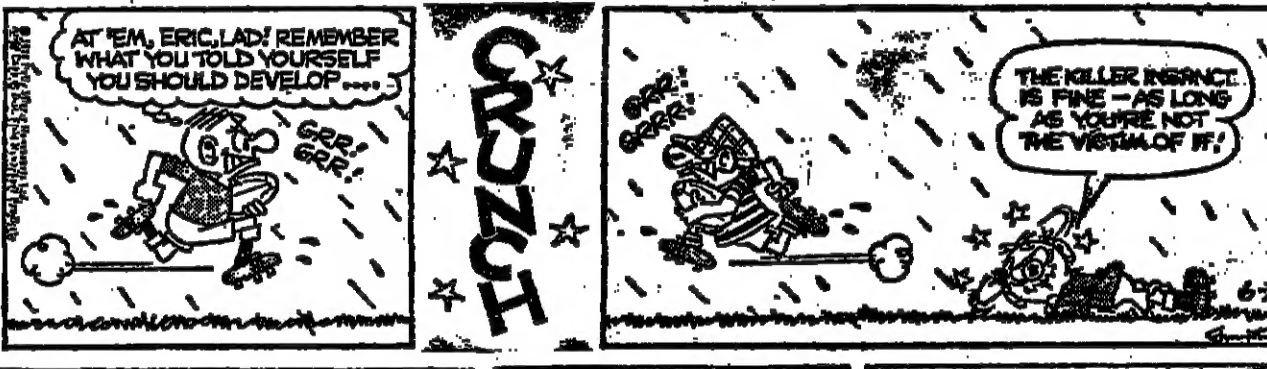
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey).....	\$2.34	(w) Western Home Fund.....	\$1.38
(w) Int'l. Sec. Fund (Japan).....	\$2.34	(w) West. Proprietary N.Y. Ind.....	\$1.55
(w) Japan. Atlantic.....	\$3.87	(w) World Equity Capital Fund.....	\$4.25
(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$2.09	(w) World Ind. Specialties.....	\$4.25
(w) Kalfornia Ind. Fund.....	\$4.09	(w) World Life Capital.....	\$2.81
(w) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$1.16		
(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$1.16	DM - Deutsche Mark.....	Ex-dividend
(w) Japan. W. Ind. Fund.....	\$1.58	Seed: - New N.A. - Not available	
		BF - Belgian franc; Lf - Luxembourg	
		franc; Sfr - Swiss franc; Sfr - Swiss	
		- Offer prices; A - Asked; B -	

MARSHINE FLEETING:

(w) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$4.21
-----------------------------	--------

(r) Jardine Selection NV. \$18.15 bid. Change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit

1



THE COMPANY

By JOHN BRIDGESMAN. Simon & Schuster, 312

Reviewed by Herbert Gold

AT this point in time, for Shelley's previous order that the poets are the unconscious legislators of the world is no longer operative. With the lyrical religious repentances of Charles Colson, the nation's novelist at Spiro T. Agnew, and now the obtuse roman à clef of J. Edgar Marichman, it turns out that it's the unconscious legislators of the administrative pseudopod of the Nixon oil slick who are the high-advanced poets of the time. The poet is the case of mixed metaphor in the soapplace, place it to the charge of emotion.

John Ehrlichman no doubt has some terrific stories to tell. But he would only tell the truth, he could write a book which could still fascinate us. Watergate will never be grieved over by the soothing breezes of art, but his is one of the people who could contribute to a cleansing. His personal history is important with both tragic and comic implications. No doubt there are

practical, legal reasons—he is tending off judgment for various crimes—for choosing not to write about what he really knows and feels. Instead he grew a beard, moved to the artistic retreat of Santa Fe and gave out that he

**The Harvard-Badell
atom Museum is open**

[illegible]

The second International Festival of Army Music, presented June 21 through the Place Vendôme in Paris, the participation of six musical ensembles from Poland, Jordan, Morocco, Turkey and Tunisia, performances at 9:30 p.m. in the Jardin des Tuilleries, from July 2 through the spectacle entitled "Armée" starred by Y.

The world premiere of Frederick Delius, a well-known cellist and pianist, will be given at the Helmsky Hall by the cellist Julian Lincoln. He will give the first performance of the work.

The Orchestra de Lyce director, Serge Baudo, a total of eight concert series of a tour of Greece and Romania from July 9. Three of the place in the programme is Festival. The will be accompanied by the American Gendron, who own the Dvorak concert of the tour appear.

By Alan T.

For this reason, decide to have played for the champs. If this succeeds, he can claim 13 is the replay, the auction is, but West was of course. The declarer

By Alex T. Williams

In the auction shown, West made a presumptive jump in diamonds over the one-club bid. This gave South some knowledge that he eventually wished South did not have; that West was likely to be short in the other suits.

When North later showed good spade support, South used Blackwood and took a shot at the grand slam when his partner admitted having an ace and a king. South judged that the slam would be excellent if North held the spade queen, and playable if he did not.

West's opening diamond lead was taken by the ace and South cashed the ace of spades without discovering anything interesting. In view of the diamond length that West's bid had revealed South played for a singleton spade on his left. He led to the heart ace and ran the spade nine going down two where West produced the spade queen and cashed a diamond winner.

If the trump finesse had succeeded, the grand slam would not have been safe. The declarer would have tried hearts next, and if the queen did not appear quickly he would have had to attempt to ruff two losers in the dummy.

For this reason, declarer have played for the trumps. If this succeeds, he can claim 13 in the replay, the auction liar, but West was silent. The declarer reason whatever to do but play two top spades the grand slam.

NORTH
 * 1932
 * AKJ87
 * 43
 * 32
 WEST EAST
 * Q5 * 6
 * 53 * Q
 * KQJ7552 * J
 * 78 * J

SOUTH (D)
 *AK108
 95
 AS
 *AKQ5

**East and West vs
 Spade. The bidding:**

North	West	North
1♠	2♦	2♦
2♠	Pass	4♦
4♥	Pass	5♦
5♥	Pass	6♦
7♦	Pass	Pass

West led the ♠

10-10-68

